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THE POULTRY PLANT OF THE EDITOR OF FARM-POULTRY.

The Growth of a Poultry Farm.

The Editor's Personal Experience.

About fifteen years ago the writer bought a farm of thirty acres, situated fifteen miles west of Boston, with the intention of starting a poultry business. Considerable time had been given to studying the problems involved and visiting poultry plants, and the farm was purchased with the conviction that the combining of eggs and poultry for market, supplemented by the making of milk for market, could be made a quite profitable business. The argument presented itself to my mind substantially like this. If a flock of a dozen or fifteen or twenty fowls will do well together, why will not one hundred and fifty or fifteen hundred do equally well, provided the flocks or families are increased as the numbers increase? For instance, one hundred and fifty is ten times fifteen; fifteen hundred is one hundred times fifteen—hence if we kept one hundred and fifty fowls in ten flocks of fifteen each, or fifteen hundred fowls in one hundred flocks of fifteen each, it would be simply multiplying the flocks; and each flock of fifteen fowls, rightly handled, should give as good financial returns as one family of fifteen living by itself. I did not know at that time that I was arguing against some of the accepted traditions of poultry writers, one of which is that a large number of fowls cannot be kept together. Had I been aware of these accepted traditions I am not sure that that would have prevented my embarking in the enterprise,

because I had seen enough in my travels and studies to convince me that one or two hundred fowls could be kept successfully upon practically the same plan I intended to adopt; and if one or two hundred, certainly one or two thousand could be kept equally well, provided equally proportionate room and equally good care was given them.

My idea was that a reasonably liberal amount of house room and yard room was a necessary requisite to the successful keeping of a flock of fowls, and that fowls kept in houses and yards would give better financial returns than the same fowls running at large. The argument supporting this belief was derived from Mr. Quincy's interesting little volume, "The Soiling of Cattle." Mr. Quincy demonstrated upon his farm that cows kept upon the soiling system, having all their food fed to them in the stable, and being given only so much range as was conducive to good health, would produce considerably more milk than cows that ranged widely over considerable pastures in search of food. If this was true of cows it seemed reasonable it would be equally true of fowls, and hence, it seemed reasonable that fowls confined in houses and adjoining yards, and consuming only a portion of their energy in out-of-door exercise, would produce a larger number of eggs than fowls which expended a considerable amount of energy in ranging in search of food.

I planned my poultry buildings so as to give the fowls about ten square feet of floor space in the pen, the pen being twelve feet square,

and designed to accommodate fifteen birds. That seemed extra liberal for house room, and visitors have frequently commented upon the fact when asking how many birds were put in such a pen, and when told fifteen, would exclaim, "Why, there is room for forty or fifty in such a pen as that!" They did not stop to think that this pen was bedroom, dining room, living room, laying room,—in fact it was the entire home of the birds; hence such an amount of room should be given as is conducive to the best commercial results.

I was at that time actively engaged in work upon a daily newspaper, and the progress upon the poultry farm was necessarily slow. Taking possession of the place in the autumn, too late to prepare buildings, the first season's work was practically a getting under way. I bought of one neighbor a dozen one year old Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and, a few days later, of another neighbor ten decidedly common "dunghill" pullets. The dozen hens bought first laid three eggs the first day they were on the place, and there has never been a day from that time to this that eggs have not been brought into the house. Having a large old fashioned barn, for which that winter I had no other use, the fowls were housed in that. I bought a strong, vigorous Silver Wyandotte cockerel to mate with them, and the next spring set every hen that went broody, buying at the same time ten broody hens from neighbors.

The eggs which were set were the fairest (and darkest brown in color) produced by the

flock, and the result of the season's operations was that at the end of the year I had seventy-five good pullets on hand and a balance of \$1.01 to the credit of the poultry account.

I built a poultry house, facing south, 36 ft. long by 15 ft. wide, with a 3 ft. wide walk (or alleyway) at the back, with three pens 12 ft. square each, there being a gate opening into each pen from the walk. Each of the pens had corresponding yards or runs 100 ft. long, extending south from the house. The seventy-five cross bred pullets and the best of the year old hens kept for sitters gave us a net profit of \$234, and we increased the laying stock to one hundred and thirty head. Forty-five of the pullets had been housed in the new poultry building, and the remainder in the basement of the barn, where a room for roosting quarters had been partitioned off, and they had the range of the large barn-cellar, which faced south, with excellent light. The third year we built 72 ft. of additional length to the poultry house, giving six additional pens 12 ft. square, each with yards 100 ft. long; and the third year one hundred and sixty-seven hens and pullets gave us a net profit of \$3.12 apiece. The fourth year of our being on the farm we did not add any to the poultry buildings, but the year following built a long poultry house 156 ft. in length, having thirteen pens 12 ft. square and a 3 ft. wide walk extending the entire length of it. This house was unwisely built down-hill, i. e. following the slope of the hill to the eastward, and that plan of house we found unfortunate



THE EDITOR'S SCRATCHING SHED HOUSE.

for the reason that the warmest air in winter would rise to the highest point, and the lower pens would be extremely cold. A considerable outbreak of roup that winter started in those lower pens. The yards of the first house, 100 ft. in length, had proved so satisfactory I decided it would be wiser to make them a little larger still, so set this second house twenty-five feet further back, giving that additional length to the yards, which were thus 12 ft. wide by 125 ft. long; and in yards of that size we can keep grass growing all of the growing season with fifteen birds in a pen. The birds will eat down or destroy the grass for twenty or thirty feet from the houses, but the remainder of the yards will be well grassed over, the end furthest from the house carrying such a heavy burden of grass that we have to go in with a scythe and cut it two or three times each summer.

With such houses and yards as these one can keep four hundred birds on an acre of ground. An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet; twenty-six pens and yards of the size here described, with a three feet wide walk at the back of the house, will cover an acre of ground and one hundred and twenty additional square feet. Fifteen birds in a pen gives three hundred and ninety birds in twenty-six pens, hence if we put sixteen birds in ten pens and shorten the yards three or four inches we bring the houses and yards within the acre, and accommodate four hundred birds thereon.

The next step in house building was to demolish and rebuild the thirty-six feet long house which we built first. Being a believer in sunlight, I had put two large windows into the front of each of the three pens, and the better to get the winter sunlight had given the front of that house a slope of one foot in five. I found serious objections to this plan of house. Two large windows had twice too much glass, and the sloping front was always leaking more or less. In spite of all we could do and the many expedients resorted to to prevent it, a driving storm would always see the water going through; and, needing some extra room for sitting hens, etc., I decided to rebuild that thirty-six feet long house two stories in height, with a perpendicular front, and but one window in the front of each pen. At the same time the building was extended sixty feet to the westward of the seventy-

two feet extension, making that building one hundred and sixty-eight feet long, with a three feet wide walk extending the full length of it at the back. As that building stands upon a slight southern slope we build a bank wall six feet high at the back, and the roof comes down to the sill laid upon that bank wall, which makes it very snug and warm in winter, as the winds blow quite over it. The second story of the east end was cut up into small pens 3 ft. x 6 ft. each, with a three feet wide alleyway through the middle, and this we have found a most convenient addition for storing surplus males, or for setting the hens in spring, and many other purposes.

Subsequent study and observation has convinced me that the plan of our yards could be much improved upon at a slightly smaller cost for fencing, by making the individual yards for each pen of a length of but fifty feet, then having a supplementary yard 75 ft. x 24 ft. with a gate opening into it from each of the two individual yards abutting upon it, then give one family the run of the large yard one day and the other the next. The ground in the individual yards we would not expect to have grass grow upon, and we would turn over the surface two or three times during the season to freshen and disinfect it. The large yard would be a complete grass run all of the growing season.

The house plan, too, could be considerably improved upon, and we think has been improved upon, in the third house built, which we call the "scratching shed house," an illustration of which, from a photograph, we give herewith; a full description and detailed drawing of this scratching shed house was given in FARM-POULTRY, May 1st, 1897.

One of the disadvantages of a house with a walk at the back is the necessity of having sufficient height for head room in the walk, and a double-pitch roof is necessary to span the fifteen feet of width. While not absolutely necessary, it is more economical to build a double-pitch roof, because fifteen feet of span would require more heavily timbering than economy of construction would warrant. The double-pitch roof, too, makes the building higher and colder than is desirable in our New England climate, and the low roofed scratching shed plan of house is decidedly better. This house is built ten feet in width, seven feet high in front, four feet high at the

back, with a lean-to shed roof. This is built in sections of thirty-six feet length divided into two roosting pens and two scratching sheds. First is an open front shed 10 x 10 ft., then two roosting pens backing upon each other, each 8 ft. x 10 ft.; then another open front shed 10 x 10 ft. The two roosting pens being built together get the advantage of mutual warmth, and each is protected by the shed enclosure upon the end. To this house we would recommend adding, for best results, yards one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, but would divide them into fifty feet depth of individual yards eighteen feet wide. Then grass yards 75 ft. x 36 ft. to which each family is given access on alternate days. In each combined roosting pen and scratching shed 18 x 10 ft. we can house twenty-five birds, with better results as to health and egg yield than with fifteen birds in the closed pens; and twenty-five birds in pens and sheds (and yards) of that size would give us four hundred and fifty birds housed and yarded on an acre; or, to be exact, if the yards were built the full one hundred and twenty-five feet of depth, the houses and yards for four hundred and fifty birds would occupy one hundred and eighty square feet more than an exact acre.

(To be continued).

Another Change of Heart.

I do hope our poultry societies will pay more attention to table poultry. I know that prizes are often offered for best pair dressed fowls, etc., but that is not what I mean. It must be made a feature, and the prizes must be awarded by an expert in dressed poultry—one who does not care for breed or color of plumage, but does know what the carcass should be for table purposes. As a rule, our poultry judges know nothing on this subject. —THEO. STERNBERG, in *Country Gentleman*.

That's refreshing, candid, and to the point, in quite a different vein from some other recent sayings from the same source. For instance, this is what we published a few months ago:

"The rule is that the best shaped, purest colored fowl of any breed is the best of the breed for beauty, for exhibition and for utility. * * * The finest fowls from the exhibition standpoint are the best from the utility standpoint."

If this last statement is correct, why are not the poultry judges qualified to judge dressed poultry? The first quotation is interesting as

showing that Mr. S. is beginning to get his bearings again, and we hope that a few days at the Hub will enable him to get them exactly.

Not an "Idle Month."

Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one eggs in December doesn't look as though our pullets and hens had been "all the day idle" during that month, and effectually disproves Mr. Collingwood's statement that "November and December are the idle months;" certainly they are not idle months on Cleft-Rock Farm.

Here is each day's record:—

1.....	86	17.....	144
2.....	80	18.....	131
3.....	105	19.....	132
4.....	75	20.....	140
5.....	95	21.....	121
6.....	96	22.....	140
7.....	106	23.....	137
8.....	95	24.....	149
9.....	105	25.....	126
10.....	106	26.....	155
11.....	114	27.....	133
12.....	116	28.....	159
13.....	107	29.....	160
14.....	114	30.....	142
15.....	121	31.....	132
16.....	109	Total	3731

How many birds were laying those eggs? We don't know. Probably three hundred to four hundred. We had more than that the first of the month, and the pens were shockingly overcrowded, as many as thirty in some of the pens; that they have laid three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one eggs under the circumstances is very surprising, for we have been constantly disturbing them by invading the pens to get birds to fill orders. Overcrowding and daily disturbances are not conducive to a good egg yield. We couldn't very well avoid it, as our absence in Europe until October 1st postponed the culling, etc., until a too late day. The pens are still badly crowded, notwithstanding that two hundred and seventeen pullets and hens have been shipped away within a month; and in spite of the constant disturbance and overcrowded condition, our birds gave us three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one eggs in December.

Hardly an "idle month," Mr. Collingwood!

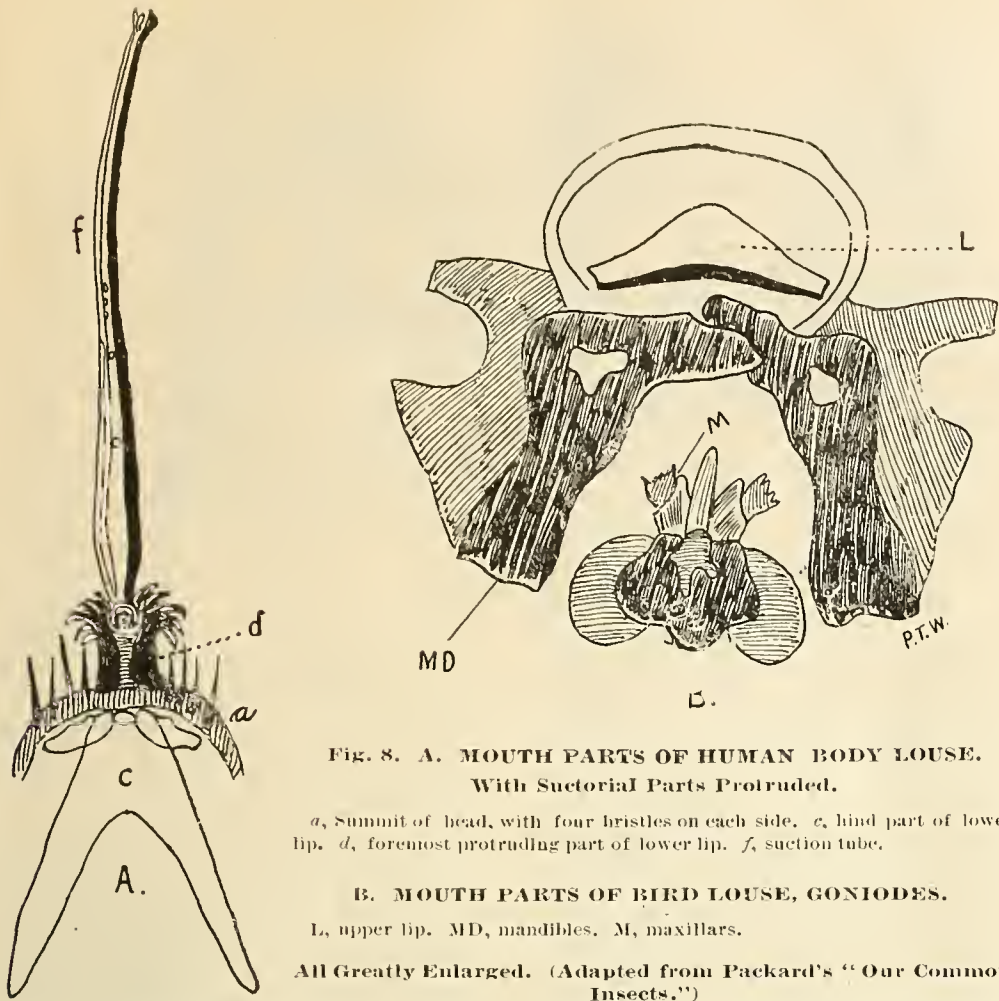


Fig. 8. A. MOUTH PARTS OF HUMAN BODY LOUSE.
With Suctorial Parts Protruded.

a, Summit of head, with four bristles on each side. c, hind part of lower lip. d, foremost protruding part of lower lip. f, suction tube.

B. MOUTH PARTS OF BIRD LOUSE, GONIODES.

L, upper lip. MD, mandibles. M, maxillars.

All Greatly Enlarged. (Adapted from Packard's "Our Common Insects.")

Insects Affecting Poultry.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

By Dr. P. T. WOODS.

Continued from page 3, Jan'y 1st F.-P.

MALLOPHAGA.

Bird Lice.

In general appearance the bird lice are small wingless insects, with flattened bodies, and large heads. The head sets on the body in a "hat-like" fashion. The mouth is on the under side of the head. They have three pairs of legs, the feet armed with a pair of sharp claws each. The foremost pair of legs serve to convey the food into the mouth. The thorax has usually two segments; the abdomen nine. The abdomen is flat, and varies from short oval to long slender. It may be bare or more or less covered with bristle-like hairs. These lice are semi-transparent, and their alimentary canal is easily viewed through the living body. They breathe through spiracles or pores which open from the sides of the body.

Bird lice differ from true lice, or *pediculidae*, affecting the human race. The mouth parts of the Mallophaga are formed for biting and chewing their food; they have no demonstratable suctorial organs; while the mouth parts of the true lice are piercing organs, formed for sucking the blood of the host. (Fig. 8).

Bird lice, and by bird lice I mean hen lice, then, do not suck the blood of the fowl, but live on the dandruff or epidermal scales and feathers of the host. Oftentimes hen lice are found full of blood. How did it get there if they do not possess suctorial organs? The answer is easy after careful observation. The claws of these lice are very sharp. In many places the capillary blood vessels of the fowl are near the surface of the skin. The constant irritation from the sharp claws of countless lice hurrying over one of these spots brings the red blood or the yellow serum (the watery part of the blood) to the surface. Isn't it possible, I should say most probable, that the louse finds this life-giving fluid a delicacy suited to his palate? It is no uncommon thing to find small, wandering body lice with their stomachs full of red or pinkish fluid, which, when viewed under the microscope, is blood, the fowls' blood beyond shadow of doubt or question. How else can they get it?

Again, we can suppose that this extravasated blood clots and dries before the lice find it, and here again is a dainty lunch for a louse which has been feeding all day on dry scales and feathers. That they do feed on the feathers, is easily proved by examination of the contents of their stomachs. Examine a lousy hen, note the condition of her feathers. Some of them are eaten to an alarming extent, the

web being notched and presenting a chewed-off appearance. The hackle feathers are often found in this ragged condition, as are the primary or secondary wing feathers, fluff and saddle feathers.

In cold weather they work their way down in between the aftershaft and shaft, interfering with the nourishment and growth of the feather, and sometimes killing it. By aftershaft I mean that little fluffy feather springing from the root of the shaft of the main feather. The presence of many notched, jagged-edged feathers on a fowl indicate the presence of lice.

Bird lice, though related to, differ microscopically from the biting lice affecting mammals—(animals which suckle their young). They are easily distinguished by the antennae, or feelers. The antennae of the Trichodectes (or mammalian lice) have but three joints, while those of the Mallophaga, or bird lice, possess four or five joints. Farm journals and poultry papers abound with accounts of poultry lice attacking farm animals. I once journeyed some distance to see a horse said to be infested so much with hen lice that his hair was coming off in large patches. Viewing the lice under the microscope, however, dispelled the idea that they were hen lice. They were lice belonging to the genus Trichodectes, and peculiar to the horse.

Poultry lice are very partial to their own particular hosts, and seldom leave them in search of new fields to conquer.

Duck lice are sometimes found on hens, and vice versa; but only when both hens and ducks are very lousy and confined in the same pen. Even then they probably are not able to breed on the strange hosts, and their appearance there is to be considered accidental.

Pigeons roosting in lofts over lice infested hen coops are said to become loaded with hen lice, and to transfer them to other coops that they may visit. This may be true, but it is more probable that this refers to mites, rather than Mallophaga.

The different varieties of bird lice seem partial to certain parts of the same fowl, as will be noted in taking up the several species. There are nine known varieties of Mallophaga affecting poultry. Two each of the following genera, *Goniocotes*, *Goniodes*, and *Menopon*, and three belonging to the genus *Lipeurus*.

The "common gray sucker louse" so often exploited in poultry journals still remains out in the vast unknown. I have repeatedly asked for specimens of this louse, but have not yet seen one. Many of those to whom I sent utterly failed to answer my letters, although stamps were enclosed. Others sent vague descriptions that would apply to almost any one of the nine varieties of biting hen lice, and a few sent samples. All the samples of the so-called "gray sucker lice" received were proved under the microscope to be biting lice.

So the "sucker louse" still remains an unknown quantity. If any readers of FARM-POULTRY ever find what they consider a "sure-enough sucker louse," I shall be glad to have a sample.

In giving the measurements of lice the length in millimetres will be given for the sake of convenience. One millimetre equals about one twenty-fifth of an inch. Following is a description of each of the species of Mallophaga affecting poultry.

Goniocotes Hologaster.—(Fig. 9).

This species is quite common, and seems to prefer to make its home among the feathers of the rump and back, being rarely found elsewhere. The female is the largest, measuring about 1.3 mm. in length. The color is dirty yellow, varying to brownish near the head. The head is as wide as it is long. The abdominal segments are marked with dark brown lateral bands. I have seen only one specimen of this species, although it is credited with being very common.

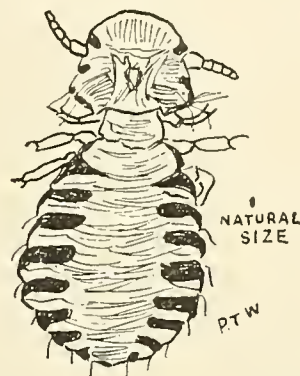


Fig. 9. GONIOCOTES HOLOGASTER.
Enlarged from Life. (Original).

Goniocotes Abdominalis, or Gigas.

I have not seen a specimen of this variety. It is not credited with being very abundant. The female of this species measures about 4 mm. in length, the male 3 mm. It is yellow in color; the abdomen, which is large and almost round, is covered with yellowish brown patches, and is bordered by dark brown. The particular portion of the fowl preferred by this louse is not known.

Prof. Packard mentions another *Goniocotes*, the *G. Burnettii*, but this is thought by Prof. Osborn to be identical with the *Lipeurus heterographus*.

Goniodes Dissimilis.—(Fig. 10).

This species is said to be very abundant in the south of England, but apparently is not

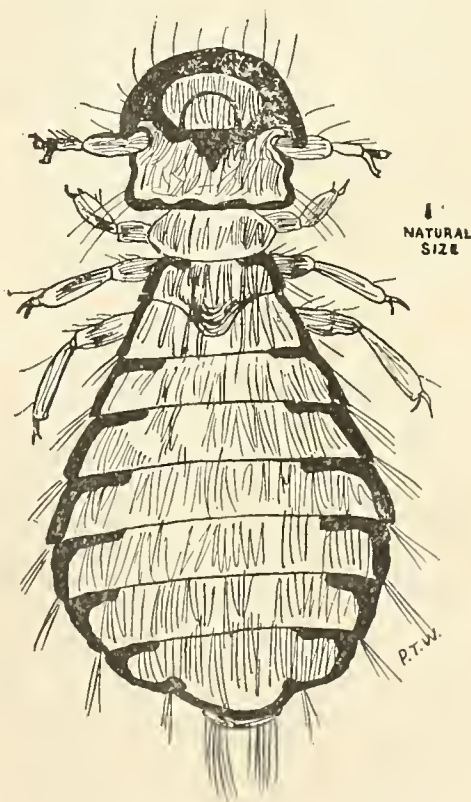


Fig. 10. GONIODES DISSIMILIS.
Enlarged. (Original).

common in this country. It is a large variety, measuring from 2 to 2.5 mm. in length; dull white to tawny brown in color, with dark chestnut brown markings. The head is broader than it is long, and the abdomen quite

From 135 to 200

Great Improvement in Health.

"I was all run down in health and had no appetite. Since I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite has returned and I feel stronger and better. I have increased in weight from 135 to 200 lbs." N. J. KILCUP, 2231 Dorchester Ave., Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

Must Be Sold!

BECAUSE OF LACK OF ROOM,

I have 400 pullets and hens and 200 cockerels more than I have house room for, and want to sell them immediately.

BARAINS IF SOLD AT ONCE.

All were April hatched, many of the pullets have begun to lay, and all are from stock bred primarily for egg production. Have been reared in open fields and are splendidly strong and healthy.

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

(Brown Egg Strain; "the business fowl of the 19th century.")

White Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes,

(Brown Egg, Prolific Laying Stock.)

Pullets and hens \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 each.

Cockerels \$2, \$3, \$4, and \$5 each.

A. F. HUNTER,

South Natick, Mass.

Black LANGSHANS

EXCLUSIVELY.

My strain have always won prizes in the show room for the past five years in the fastest competition. They are of the true Langshan shape, with the rich green sheen and very free from purple.

50 Fine Cockerels for sale that can win Prizes.

Eggs for hatching in season.

J. S. REMINGTON, Box 84, Greenville, R. I.

BROILERS FOR PROFIT, 50 cents.

Profitable Poultry Farming, 25 cents.

A Living From Poultry, 25 cents.

A Few Hens, monthly, one yr. 25 cents.

All the above for \$1.00. Address

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Arnold's Buff Leghorns

ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

We have a grand lot of birds for sale cheap if taken now; 2c. stamp for catalogue.

AUG. D. ARNOLD, Dillsburg, Pa.

RAYMOND'S WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Large, vigorous, extra layers. Winners at Pawtucket, 1897. Stock for sale; eggs \$2 per 13; \$5 per 39.

WILL H. RAYMOND,
Box 686, Central Falls, R. I.

My Mammoth Light Brahmas

have been admired by all who have seen them at various exhibitions where they

HAVE WON

the highest honors in strong competition. I breed no other variety. A few extra fine yearlings and lots of young stock for sale.

EDGEWOOD POULTRY FARM,

ARNOLD HILBORN, Box 56, Providence, R. I.

LORD'S

Langshan cockerels are going fast; I have yet some good

bargains in 8 and 9 lb. cockles.

May hatched, from \$2 to \$5. Send my stock back if not

as represented. Re- member they were

all bred from . . . BLACK . . . scored 93 to 95

all bred from . . . p's at Amesbury

Eggs for hatching in season at \$1, \$2, \$3 per set of 15,

according to show points, and all

eggs will be shipped from only

large, vigorous heavy laying

J. H. LORD, Box 26, Lawrence, Mass.

BARRED PLYM. ROCK

COCKERELS CHEAP.

Bred from Boston winners. Same as won R. I. state

fair, Hagerstown, and R. I. poultry show. See report

in this issue.

COLLINS POULTRY FARM,

Pawtucket, R. I.

"210 EGG STRAIN"

White Wyandottes.

Bred for utility. Pullets of this strain mature when

five months old, are above standard weight, and have

averaged 210 brown eggs per year. Eggs for hatching,

\$2 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5.

F. E. WOODS, Natick, Mass.

large and full. It is said to make its home in the feathers of the rump and beneath the wings.

Goniodes Eynsfordii, (Theobald).—(Fig. 11).

This species was first noticed by Theobald. He had specimens from a Mr. Till of Eynsford, England. The *G. Eynsfordii* (or a very similar louse) is very common about Salem, Mass., and masquerades under the name of "gray sucker louse." It is tick-like

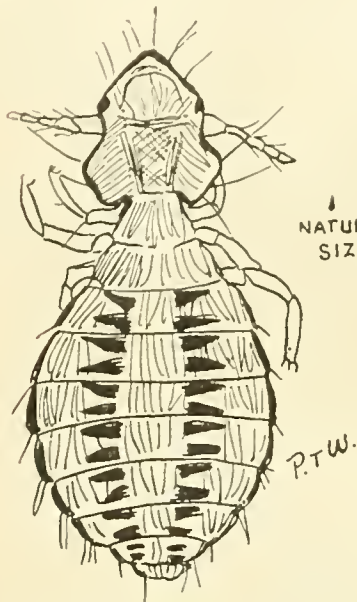


Fig. 11. GONIODES EYNSFORDII. (THEOBALD). Enlarged Drawing from Life. (Original.)

in appearance. The female is about 2.6 mm. in length, in color gray or yellowish white, with lateral bands of dark brown. On each abdominal segment is a double pair of horizontal lateral stripes, chestnut brown in color. The male is a trifle larger than the female, measuring 2.8 mm., is yellowish brown in color, with borders of segments of a dark brown. This species is only found on the head and neck of adult fowls. It leaves adult fowls to attach itself to the heads of young chicks, where it can be found with the head fixed in the skin at the base of a feather, with the body in the air, like a tick. I have not been able to find any specimens containing blood, however, and this louse possesses the usual biting-mouth parts. They seem to cause the chick a great deal of annoyance, probably producing an intense itching by the scratching movements of their sharp claws.

This louse multiplies rapidly on young chickens. Some introduced to a pair of louseless chicks by the writer reproduced in less than fourteen days after being placed on the chicks, and in five weeks the chicks were fairly loaded with them. These chickens became droopy and moped about. They seemed to have very little appetite, but did not develop any bowel trouble. After leaving them at the mercy of the lice for a little over two months, the chickens were allowed a dust bath, which they took to like ducks to water. Afterwards they were turned out to grass and allowed to "gang their ain gait." Later on they were examined and found well supplied with lice, but not nearly so numerous as when first turned loose. They were apparently healthy, though not so large or vigorous as other chicks hatched about the same time. In the fall these chickens were turned over to a friend. Roup attacked his flock during a spell of wet weather, and both those chicks had it. One of them lost an eye, and the other can hardly be considered in good health now. Whether the louse invasion in their youth has anything to do with their present condition, I do not know.

At a certain New Jersey farmers' institute last year, one solitary woman was present at the day session. This year a woman was on the programme to speak on poultry. The meeting was well advertised in the local paper, and the women were urged to come, as a woman was to speak. The result was a good proportion of women, even at the morning session. The general complaint of institute managers has been that the women don't come out. The largest number of women is generally found where there is a flourishing grauge. Give the women an incentive for attendance and they will respond.—*Rural New Yorker*.

The Turkey Experiment Station.

Bulletin 3.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

When enumerating breeding stock last spring, I purposely omitted one Narragansett hen turkey, as at the time I considered her absolutely valueless. I found her one day during the latter part of February with one side and one leg terribly lacerated.

The wound in her side was a great jagged "three cornered" tear, leaving the bone exposed; while below this on the lower part of the leg a large section of skin was entirely gone. The ghastly sight produced in me an attack of "heart failure" from which I was obliged to rally and officiate as surgeon. I cleaned the wound with castile soap and water, drew the gaping flesh together with needle and thread, and as I had no vaseline, poured castor oil into the sore to protect it from the air. Out of sympathy for the poor creature (not because I thought she would ever recover), I occasionally syringed out the wound and applied a healing ointment.

She remained in the henery through March; could barely hobble if compelled to move. When April days came and the grass began starting, I would carry her out into the hen yard and sit her down in a warm sunny place, carrying her in again after a few hours.

One day she surprised me by appearing in the yard without any assistance, and from that time forward her recovery was rapid.

On the 22d of April she began laying. She laid a litter of twenty eggs, sat and hatched a brood of young. She was excused from rearing her family, as I placed the little ones in charge of another mother. Her eggs hatched well, and if her progeny possessed a smaller degree of vitality because of her misfortune, I have been unable to discern it. She has laid three litters of eggs since July 1st. I found today, Nov. 9th, that she is getting broody. I carried her into the hen-house and shut her up, and am hoping that she will now take time to provide herself with a winter suit, a lack of forethought which is a source of concern to me, and will be an occasion for regret to her, I fear.

In the spring just as "Lamey," as I called her, began to get about comfortably, I went out one morning and found another Narragansett hen standing on one leg under the willow from which she had flown to the ground. Whether she missed her reckoning and struck the frozen ground with too great force, or whether she fell against the fence in her descent, I can't tell. One thing was evident, however, she was very lame. About the same time a third Narragansett became broody. I didn't wish her to sit, so I carried her to a coop and shut her in. I conveyed her just as I had conveyed scores of turkeys before with no accident to life or limb, but when I next visited her she, too, had a leg that could not be counted among her available assets.

As nothing similar to the above series of accidents had ever happened to me before, they served to give variety to my experience. The "station," however, took on something of the air of an infirmary or the barracks of the "cripple brigade."

My one old Bronze mother turkey was a source of much vexation, as she hid her nest in the woods, and though I sought her nest by following her, she was so crafty she eluded me a number of times. By dint of much patience and guile I finally succeeded in outwitting her, and discovered her secret. The night before I found her nest was very cold, ice formed in vessels out of doors to the depth of a half inch. I thought without doubt the eggs, four in number, would be spoiled, but as they were not cracked I determined to set them as an experiment. Her whole litter consisted of but eleven eggs. The four eggs that were exposed to the freezing temperature I set under a hen by themselves. To my surprise every egg hatched. These four were all the cross-bred poultts I had. During a temporary illness of mine the remainder of the Bronze eggs were allowed to cool off over night, by the caretaker proteem not observing that the hen that was sitting on the eggs had exchanged nests.

Of the four turks to which allusion has been made, one proved to be a tom. As he developed he donned the garb of his mothers,

family, and at maturity could not, from appearance, have been told from a thoroughbred Bronze. His sisters assumed the silver-gray of their Narragansett sire, and but for the mark placed upon them at birth could not have been distinguished from the thoroughbred members of the flock.

Between the dates April 21 and May 11, I set eighty eggs. Because of the cooling off process before mentioned and a few minor incidents and accidents, the total hatch was sixty-three turkeys.

I need scarcely refer to the rainfall of the past summer—unprecedented even in the memory of the proverbial "oldest inhabitant."

My coops occupied the same position that they had done for years past, and the water never came into them; but this spring, on two occasions the flood invaded their precincts, and we were obliged to transport the whole turkey delegation to the barn and settle them in an unused stable, where they remained at one time during a thirty-six hour downpour. I took up the boards that form the floors of my coops, dried them in the sun, and made the sanitary conditions in other respect as good as possible under the circumstances before returning the flocks to their old quarters.

Reports came to me of a high death rate among young turkeys in localities near by as well as in those more remote. I watched my birds closely for indications of disease, and was finally rewarded (?) by finding that two (the half-breed tom and a full-blood Narragansett sister) showed unmistakable symptoms of "swelled head." When I made the discovery, and memory recurred to my time of trial two years ago, to say that my heart sank within me doesn't nearly express the situation. Just what to do, I didn't know. I tried to think of some easy method of execution for the turkeys, but as none came to mind that I would dare attempt, I at last took them into the house for treatment. We hadn't a remedy on the premises that I hadn't used in vain on my former patients, except a box of Hoyt's Magic Ointment that had been given me by a friend a short time before for use upon the sore on the turkey's side. Feeling that I must do something, I rubbed this ointment on the outside of the affected parts. I also worked some of it into the nostrils, and with a toothpick inserted a portion into the opening in the upper part of the mouth. After a few applications I noted an improvement. I continue using the ointment until both turkeys were entirely cured, and despite the weather, no relapse ensued. To Hoyt's Magic Ointment I attribute the cure, and pass the name along in grateful appreciation.

GRACE.

Miss Edwards' Poultry Classes.

From a late number of *Poultry*, we clip the following notice of poultry classes, which Miss Edwards will instruct at her farm near Dursley, Gloucestershire, England. The course includes fifteen lectures and fifteen demonstrations in practical work, daily. The programme, in a copy of her circular just received, looks extremely practical.

"We have received from Miss N. Edwards, of the Coaley Poultry Farm, near Dursley, particulars of a new branch which she has opened at her establishment. This consists of poultry classes to be held during 1908. Each course of instruction will be of three weeks duration; lectures will be given on fifteen different subjects, and the practical routine of the farm will be taught daily, every item connected with feeding, hatching, rearing, killing, plucking, dressing, shaping, etc., being thoroughly gone into: at the same time breeding and exhibiting will receive attention. Miss Edwards has proved herself a practical authority—not only by securing a distinction certificate at Reading; but, what is still more practical, by making the Coaley Farm a financial success. There are doubtless many people, particularly ladies, who, being desirous of making their poultry a profitable pursuit, would prefer a lady instructor; to such the offer particularly commends itself, and we know of no other place where technical instruction, combined with the daily routine necessary to success, can be better obtained than from Miss Edwards, who will supply all necessary particulars upon application."

An incubator that won't hold its temperature and a man who can't hold his temper, will make a wreck of any poultry keeping establishment that they have anything to do with.—*Poultry Herald*.

The great majority of dilapidated farm buildings can be put in comparatively good shape at an expense of a few dollars.

Perhaps it won't pay to shingle or clapboard, and the buildings may be too valuable to destroy. Here is a cheap way to fix them.

Cover them with *Neponset Red Rope Fabric*, which only costs \$5.00 for 500 square feet at the factory, including the nails and tin caps. Your buildings, for all practical purposes, will be as good as new.

Neponset can be used on roofs, sides, and walls, for covering houses, barns, hen-houses, green-houses, hotbeds, haystacks, wagons, and has innumerable other uses about the home. Is very inexpensive and durable.

Neponset should not be confounded with ordinary tarred paper or building paper which quickly rots when exposed to the weather.

Any imitation of *Neponset* will disappoint you.



Full particulars and samples free. Write F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass. For sale by Dealers in Hardware, Lumber, and Building Supplies.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

You want practical egg producing fowls; my

Barred Plymouth Rocks

are that kind. Catalogue free.

A. W. McCALLUM,
Sibley, Iowa.

FOR POULTRY.

Bone Meal	Per 100 lb Bag	\$2.50
Granulated Bone	" 100 lb "	2.00
Ground Beef Scraps	" 100 lb "	2.50
Calcite	" 200 lb "	1.50
Crushed Flint	" 200 lb "	1.50
Crushed Oyster Shells	" 200 lb "	1.50

Price List and Samples free. Orders shipped promptly by freight on receipt of price. Liberal discounts on large quantities to Dealers.

YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York, Pa.

Giant Strain

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Have Won Nearly Fifty Prizes at Boston in the Last Five Years.

We now have nearly 500 very promising chicks, many of them early hatched, and if you wish for exhibition or breeding birds write us. We have birds for the fancier, and birds for the farmer, and at a reasonable price. No circulars.

ROLLINS BROS..

Please mention F.-P. Woodville, Mass.

LEE'S LICE KILLER

HEN COMFORT means HEN PROFIT—

that is a plain, truthful proposition known to every poultry man. Hens can't be profitable when their bodies are covered with lice which sap their life-blood, destroying their vitality and disturbing their general health. The remedy is found in

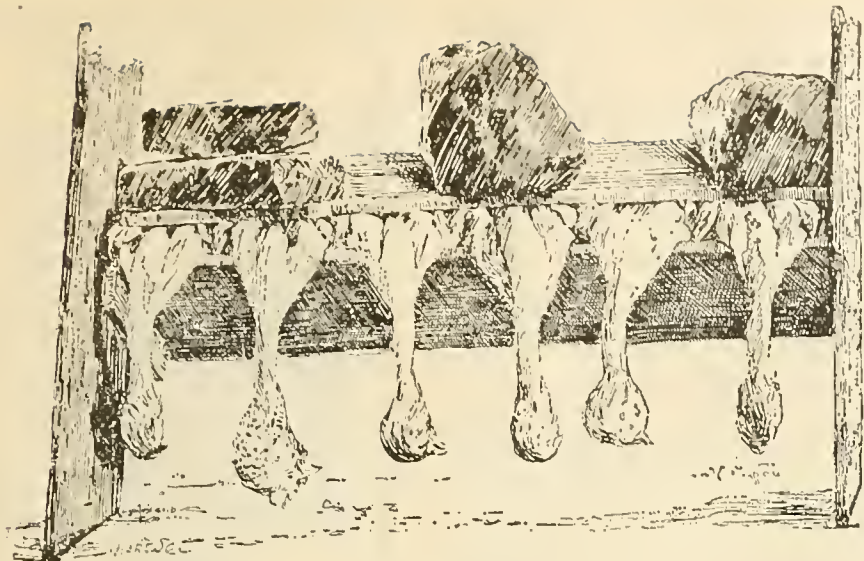
LEE'S LICE KILLER

It's liquid, but there is no dipping. You just pour it onto the roosts, nest boxes, walls, etc. Kills lice, fleas, bugs and mites instantly. Price 75c gal. Our **CERMO-ZONE** prevents and cures roup, swelled head, cholera, etc. Large 12-oz. bottle 50c. All about these, prices, etc., and "How to Get Eggs in Winter" sent free. Send 6c to pay postage on sample. Box 42, Geo. H. Lee Co. Exeter, Neb.

BUFFINTON AND HIS BUFFS.

Buff Wyandottes, Buff and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff and White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Rhode Island Reds, White Wonders and Indian Runner Ducks. Also Golden Sebright, Rose Comb Buff, White, Black and Buff Cochin Bantams. Anything wanted; write and see what we can do for you.

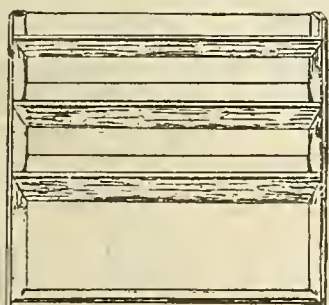
ROWLAND G. BUFFINTON,
Box 677, Fall River, Mass.



PRESSING.

(From *The Strand Magazine*).**Specially Fatted Poultry.****Killing, Shaping and Marketing.**

Most of the killing in England is by dislocating the neck of the bird by a sharp blow upon the corner of a post or block, and as the birds are picked with the heads hanging downwards the blood collects inside the skin about the head and neck. This gives a discolored, repulsive appearance to that part of the bird, although it manifestly adds to the weight of the carcass. In Belgium the throats of the birds are cut, and they are bled in that manner; but when the carcasses are displayed upon the market slab, that wound in the throat gaping open gives them a decidedly ghastly appearance. I cannot but think our American method of killing, by stunning the bird by a blow upon the head, and then bleeding from the mouth by a sharp cut across the roof of it, severing the veins there, is decidedly better, and the blood is saved for the manure pile. It is true that the blood collected in the



SHAPING TROUGH.

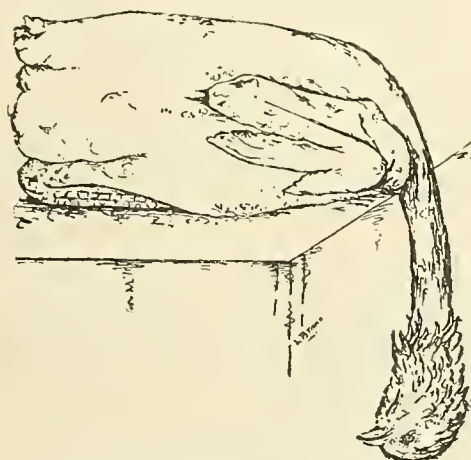
head and neck of the English birds increases the weight, hence if they were sold by the pound there would be a slightly greater return, but, as they are almost wholly sold by the piece (or "couple,") the added weight is of no advantage, and the increased unsightliness is a disadvantage.

The birds should always be starved, (kept entirely without food) for twenty-four to thirty-six hours before being killed. That is, the birds for tomorrow's killing should be selected directly after the morning feed today, and no more food be given them. If those wanted for killing the first half of the day tomorrow be selected and set aside before this morning's feed, all the better, and those to be killed in the afternoon of tomorrow can be given the first feed (the morning feed) today.

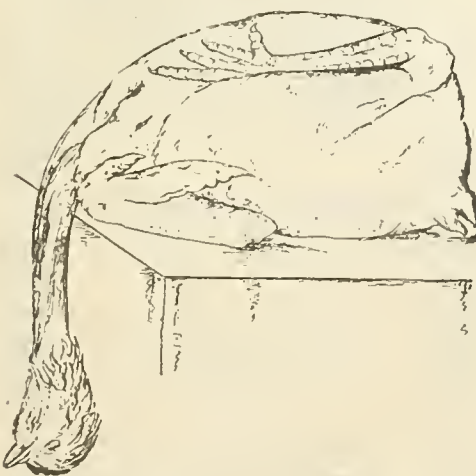
This properly "starving" before killing is very little understood in this country, and is practiced little if at all. Keeping the birds absolutely without food for twenty-four to thirty-six hours decidedly improves the "quality" of the meat, making it firmer, and sweeter to the taste. Surely the practice of starving before killing, being both beneficial and economical, ought to be fully understood by poulterers.

As soon as killed the birds are plucked, and on large establishments the plucking is done by one or two men, the pin feathering or "stubbing," as it is called, being done by girls or boys especially employed for that purpose; one "rough picker" being capable of keeping three or four "stubbers" busy. On one place

which I visited there were twelve pickers and stubbers at work in the large killing house. The birds are picked and stubbed clean, and in many cases are "singed," to remove the hairs remaining after the picking, to give the carcass the cleanest possible appearance. Most of the specially fatted fowls, in fact, practically all that are seen in the London markets, have the breast bone broken down in order to give the bird a fuller breasted, plumper look, and after this breaking down the stern is flattened by pressing it against a wall, the "pope's nose" being upraised, and then the carcass is laid in the shaping trough, breast downwards, with the neck and head hanging over the front.

SHAPED SUSSEX FOWL.
(Breast downwards).

This trough is shaped like a shallow "V," as shown in the illustration, which, with the illustrations of the shaped Sussex fowls, we have borrowed from Mr. Brown's book on poultry fattening. The birds are laid in these troughs, pressed closely together, a glazed brick or some other clean, heavy, weight pressed up against each one as added, to hold them firmly in place until the trough is full, when a board, four of five inches wide, is laid on top of them, and twenty or thirty pounds of weights are put on the board. In this position they are left several hours, to cool

SHAPED SUSSEX FOWL.
(Breast upwards.)

thoroughly and become "set," then are removed, packed and shipped to market. It will be seen by the illustrations that the birds

are put upon the market slab with an attractive appearance, which makes them very salable.

Everyone who has studied our markets knows that appearance has a strong influence upon sales, an attractive appearance being the key which opens the pocket book, hence anything which improves the appearance of our product increases its salability.

This "shaping" of the choicely fatted poultry, seemingly of no, (or of minor), importance, and certainly costing comparatively nothing, makes a decided difference in the salability of the product, and enhances the price, hence all such aids to improvement should be studied by the market poulterer. The shaping troughs might be considered a bother by a thoughtless individual, but there must be a place in which the birds can be put as fast as dressed, where they can be left to cool,—left until the animal heat is wholly gone out of them. The shaping troughs furnish just that place, and being left in them until the flesh is cold and "set," the carcass retains its plump, attractive appearance.

There are some minor tricks of the trade, such as slightly drawing the meat upon the under side of the body forward towards the breast, to increase the appearance of plumpness, which must be done carefully so as not to break the skin, if done at all; and some fatteners in England strike the flesh a sharp blow upon the breast and back, while it is still warm, to make it puff up and give an appearance of greater plumpness. This last would be of no value whatever in America, where birds are sold by weight, and the practice can not be recommended, since it savors of dishonesty. It cannot be too strongly urged upon poultry men to be free from all such tricks, since the better reputation which their product gets upon the market the better and more stable the prices obtained.

Likes Mr. Meersch's Roup Cure.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

The roup cure by A. V. Meersch, published in F.-P. of Oct. 1, 1897, is a cure, as I can testify from actual experience. The 14th of Dec., 1897, one hen developed a rattle in her throat; the 15th she was worse; the 16th she showed a beautiful case of roup. That night we procured the peroxide of hydrogen from the local doctor, but no aristol. He had none; never kept it, as it was so expensive. I didn't tell him what I wanted it for, as it would probably have made him mad to furnish medicine for chickens. The morning of the 17th the hen was still worse, one eye entirely shut, the other one almost closed. She had been unable to eat for three days, only as I forced food down her. The hydrogen was used according to directions. The next day three more were showing symptoms of roup. These were also doctored. The first hen was better. The third day one more was roup. All were doctored, there being five sick ones now. That was the end of the business for those five, and now, the 27th, ten days from the time we began doctoring, we can tell the sick ones only by their being more hungry.

We did not use the knife, the hydrogen being rubbed over the swollen part, and also over the nostrils. That cure was worth dollars to us, for our hens are pure P. Rocks. Roup has no more terrors for me. Formerly I dreaded it more than cholera. Although not dreading it, precautions will be taken to prevent it, for it is bad business all around. Hens sick or recovering from sickness can't lay.

The doctor from whom we procured it asked if it was wanted for sores. On being told it was, he said it was excellent for that; good for any sore or wound. "Poison can't stay where it is used." He said he never kept or used aristol, as it was very expensive, and he didn't think it necessary, as the peroxide of hydrogen would do all that was needed. The doctor said it was combustible. He is a young man, very energetic, and up-to-date in his business.

Mr. Meersch, and F.-P. deserve a vote of thanks from every raiser of poultry in the world. W. A. C. Scotland, Ill.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—MRS. MAGGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—MRS. LILLIAN CRIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

DECKER'S NOVELTY LEG BANDS,

for poultry and pigeons, 25 cts. per doz.; 40 cts. for two doz.; \$1.25 per 100. Four years in use. Adopted by poultry associations. Also, Decker's unrivalled Incubator Thermometer, \$1. Beats everything. Send for circular, giving particulars and testimonials. Box containing six samples (as per sizes) sent free. Send stamp for postage. W. J. DECKER & Co., Cresskill, N. J.

FRESH CUT BONE
AND
MEAT FOR POULTRY,

Also Beef Scraps, O. K. Animal Food, Oyster Shells, Fish Meal, Granulated Bone, Steamed Meat, Grill, etc. Address,

BARTLETT & HOLMES,
Springfield, Mass.

C. A. BARTLETT, Worcester, Mass.
Send for catalogue.

Here's a Good Thing

- - 100 Note Heads - -
- - 100 Envelopes - -

All nicely printed and illustrated with your favorite breed of fowls, and our Paper one year, all prepaid, for only \$1.00.

Sample Copy Free.

WESTERN GARDEN AND POULTRY JOURNAL, Des Moines, Iowa.

FREE! "POULTRY KEEPING AND ITS PROFITS."

A pamphlet containing valuable poultry information sent to any address. "THE NONE SUCH." A self regulating and fully guaranteed incubator for only \$10. Equal to any high priced machine on the market. Has improvements found in no other, and made by a reliable concern. FOREST INCUBATOR CO., Forest, Ohio.

The Blind Leading the Blind.

We here in America know absolutely nothing about "fatted" poultry, of poultry bred and fed for a table delicacy.

The above nonsense was written by "a certain editor" who spent a few weeks in Europe and returned to tell American breeders and poultrymen what ignorant people they are. The fact is, American poultry is the best and the finest fatted poultry on earth.

The above is clipped from a western poultry paper, and is an excellent example of matter written by people who know absolutely nothing of what they are writing about. It is evident at a glance that the writer of those lines has never spent any time studying market conditions here in America, nor has he studied market quotations. Had he done either of these things he would have known that nine-tenths of the poultry sold in our American markets is in wretched condition, and brings a very insignificant price because of being in poor condition. Why, for example, are fowls quoted today at prices running from seven and eight cents per pound up to fifteen cents per pound? If American poultry is "the best, the finest fatted poultry on earth," why are tons and tons of it going begging at seven and eight cents a pound? If our flippant western friend would talk with a market man dealing in poultry in any large city, he would find that poultry of the best quality is very, very scarce, and that barrel after barrel (or case after case) of fowls, chickens, or turkeys, can be gone through without finding more than one or two birds that are really high class, and that fetch the highest market quotations. There is plenty of twelve cent stuff, tons of ten cent stuff, and carload after carload of eight and seven cent stuff to be had; but if one goes in search of something really fine, it is only now and then a single bird comes up to the desired standard. Even then it does not come up to the standard of "specially fatted poultry," which has never been seen in the American markets at all unless imported from Europe. Is it for a moment supposable that our western friend who penned the above ever saw a specially fatted fowl? We say without hesitation that he never did, and we say, with equal confidence, that he could search all America without finding one, and yet he claims to know that "American poultry" is "the best in the world!"

The discouraging thing about all this is that this writer is misleading those who read his stuff, if they have any confidence in it. Knowing nothing of market conditions himself, he tells his readers that their poultry is "the best in the world," and they go blindly on marketing seven and eight cent stuff, when, if they would put it in first class condition, it would be fifteen to twenty cent stuff.

* * *

Here is another clipping, this being from an article by Theodore Sternberg, published in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* of Dec. 30th, which is equally misleading, and is full of glaring misstatements:—

In France and in England the roast fowl is of more importance than in this country, and the broiler is of less importance in those countries than it is here. Therefore, in those countries there are fowls bred for the table, and to those countries we must look for all kinds of table poultry save one. The true table fowl is long in the body, wide in the back, full in the breast, and plump over the keel—meaty all over. Taking its legs as a center, there must be more body in front of the legs than behind. The shape is a parallelogram. It may be carried more or less uprightly, depending on the breed. The European table fowls bred and noted for their perfection of table form, are the French breeds, viz.: The Houdan, the Crèveœur, the La Flèche and the Belgian Campine. All these breeds are noted on the continent as table fowls, roasters. The Campine is the smallest; then the Houdan, Crèveœur and La Flèche, which are large birds, larger than our American Plymouth Rocks.

The English have one great table breed, the Dorking, a fowl brought to England in the days of the Roman conquest of that land, and described in Roman agriculture by Columella, in the days of the emperors, almost as the breed exists today—a breed which today in that land retains its preeminence as England's roast fowl. No English table of wealth would have other than a Dorking fowl as a roast fowl on it. The roast Dorking goes in the same English class as does the roast beef of old England.

Mr. Sternberg writes glibly of conditions in France and England, and manifestly knows nothing about those conditions, probably never having visited those countries; or, if he has visited them, never having carefully studied

poultry conditions there. If he had he would have been less positive as to the table qualities of Houdans, Crève Coeurs, La Flèche and Campines; and if he had seen Houdans in France he would not have said that the Campines are the smallest. As a matter of fact, the Houdan which one sees on the farms in France is a very small bird, averaging about the size of our Leghorns. They are quite low down in the scale of table birds, and are only to be recommended to be crossed with larger birds. Even if he had supposed them to be "larger than our American Plymouth Rocks," if he had glanced at the weights in the American Standard he would have found a substantial difference. The fact is that the Faverolles are the best table birds in France today, and that is a variety of very mixed ancestry, getting its size from the old Single Combed Brahma blood, and its white skin and muff under the throat from other parentage. If one wants size in table birds with the quality of easily taking on fat, plus the white flesh desired in European markets, the Faverolles are most excellent. The Campine is an excellent breed for quick growing *poussins*, which are to be marketed at six to eight weeks old, (we call them squab broilers), and the Belgian peasantry who raise these *poussins*, combining with it egg production, find the Campine an excellent variety, but they would never think of raising them to roaster size.

It is amusing, too, to find the positive statement that, "No English table of wealth would have other than the Dorking fowl as a roast fowl upon it." Pray, Mr. Sternberg, at how many English tables of wealth have you dined, or how many London marketmen have you interviewed, to get that information? The truth is, the Dorking-Indian Game cross produces the very best roaster put upon the London market, but the great bulk of the Surrey fowls (so-called) which are marketed there are neither Dorkings nor of the Dorking cross, but are *unmitigated scrubs*. The Surrey and Sussex fatters get all of the good chickens that they can to fatten, but not one percent of them are thoroughbreds, even if of the Surrey and Sussex rearing; and as they have to send to other parts, even over to Ireland, to get chickens to fatten, and buy anything and everything that is of a fattening size, it is obvious that Dorkings hardly appear among them at all. This was a surprise to the writer until he went about, first among London market men, and then among the fattening establishments of Surrey and Sussex and west Kent. He supposed he would find a large number of Dorkings among those fine fatted fowls, but neither on the market stalls of London nor in the fattening coops in the country did he find any appreciable quantity of Dorkings, nor among the rearers who hatch and raise chickens for the fatters. That being the case, one can only smile at Mr. Sternberg's positive statements as to the prominence of the Dorking in England.

We cannot but think, too, that he has been a careless reader when he says the Dorking was brought to England in the days of the Roman conquest. It is much more probable, from the evidence obtainable, that the Dorkings existed in England before the Roman conquest; but of that one cannot be absolutely sure, since there were no "veracious" poultry writers in those days.

The Malvern, Ia., Show.

The United Fanciers' Association show at Malvern, Ia., Nov. 22 to 27, was a decided success. More birds were exhibited than at the southwestern Iowa show held last year at the same place, and as a rule the exhibits were of better quality. D. J. Lambert judged the birds, and in consequence it is reported that the scores were not as high as on birds of similar quality in previous years; but exhibitors are well satisfied that judge Lambert's scores are accurate and fair. The attendance of visitors was good, especially on the last days of the show. Over one thousand birds had been pledged by members of the club, but owing to the lateness of the last hatching season, many members' fowls were not in condition to show, and the number of actual entries fell considerably short of that number. However, the increase over last year in numbers

shown was most gratifying. We give the list of awards furnished by the secretary, J. E. Thompson:

BARRED P. ROCKS.—Miss Nellie Thompson, Malvern, 3 hen; 1 pul. E. N. Anderson, Silver City, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. A. P. Reeve, Silver City, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. John Hardy, Hillsdale, 2 ckl; 3 pen. W. H. Salyers, White Cloud, 4 pen. B. F. Bellwood, Strawn, 4 ckl.

W. P. ROCKS.—Miss Thompson, 1 and 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 1 and 3 pen. J. F. Smith, Malvern, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 pul; 1 and 2 pen. J. N. Colby, Tabor, 4 pen. Mrs. S. E. Beckwith, Mt. Pleasant, 5 pen.

BUFF P. ROCKS.—All to Miss Thompson.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Miss Thompson, 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. Forrest Chantry, Malvern, 1 ckl; 4 pul; 2 pen. O. J. Davis, Malvern, 1, 3 and 4 ckl. A. Berkheimer, Malvern, 1 pul. Mrs. Edgar Derby, Silver City, 1 hen; 2 pul; 3 pen.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Salyers, 1, 2 and 4 ckl; 1, 2 and 3 pul; 1 pen. Berkheimer, 3 ckl; 1, 3 and 4 hen; 4 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. Beckwith, 3 pen. Mrs. L. K. Mason, Hastings, 2 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Salyers, 1 and 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 pul; 1 pen. Miss Thompson, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 2 pen. Joe Donner, Malvern, 4 ckl; 3 pen. Chas. Shay, Strawn, 3 ckl.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—All to Miss Thompson.

WHITE WONDERS.—Miss Thompson, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Anderson, 2 ckl; 2, 3 and 4 pul; 2 pen. F. Z. Geisz, Silver City, 3 ckl; 3 pen.

LT. BRAHMAS.—U. G. King, Malvern, 1 pen. J. Q. Swallow, Villiska, 3 and 4 ckl. A. Rahner, Villiska, 1 and 2 ckl. Davis, 1 ckl; 3 pul. Joe Foxworthy, Malvern, 1 pul. Berkheimer, 2 pul.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—All to Berkheimer.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—A. Hedges, Malvern, 1, 3 and 4 ckl; 1 hen; 1 and 3 pul; 1 pen. Berkheimer, 2 and 4 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Mrs. L. K. Mason, Hastings, 1 ckl; 1 ckl; 1 and 2 hen; 2, 3 and 4 pul; 1 pen. Reeve, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 2 pen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—J. G. Johnson, Malvern, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 pul; 1 pen.

W. F. B. SPANISH.—Miss Thompson, 1, 2 and 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 1 and 2 pul; 1 pen.

INDIAN GAMES.—Miss Thompson, 1 ckl; 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 and 4 hen; 1 pen. M. Kehoe, Silver City, 1, 3 and 4 ckl; 1, 3 and 4 pul; 2 pen. Salyers, 2 pul; 3 pen. Mrs. Mason, 4 pen.

B. B. R. GAMES.—Kehoe, 1 and 2 ckl; 1 and 2 pul. C. H. Peer, Strawn, 3 ckl; 3 and 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Donner, 1 ckl; 1 hen. C. N. Burger, Malvern, 1 ckl; 1 and 2 pul.

G. S. BANTAMS.—Sy. Wearn, Malvern, 1 pen. Salyers, 1 pul.

WILD GOOSE.—Dick Gibson, Malvern, diploma for best marked goose in hall.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—Chantry Bros. captured one for exhibition. Judge Lambert said it was the best marked bird on exhibition.

FEATHERLESS ROOSTER.—A. J. Kroushen entered as featherless rooster a 'possum caught in W. H. Salyer's hen house.



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More Gleanings in Europe.

The People Do Not Read.

It will be a great surprise to anyone who investigates poultry and other agricultural matters in Europe, to find, as he surely does come to find, that the great bulk of the people do not read. We in America, with our enormous number of daily, weekly and monthly papers, and magazines and books poured forth by the million, quite take it for granted that almost everyone we see or meet reads the papers and is fairly well posted upon the news of the day; but, so far as the great mass of the people of Europe is concerned, we find an entirely different state of affairs. In this respect, probably, the statistics of illiteracy would dispute the claim, and it is quite possible that the social statistics of England, France and Belgium would show quite as large a proportion of people who can read and write as would the same statistics in America; but, the point I make is, that there is a vast difference between being able to read and actually reading. My attention was first called to this in a somewhat curious manner. I was asked by a man who has had some acquaintance with European matters, to keep my eyes open and give him an opinion as to the prospects of success in England of a practical poultry paper upon much the same lines as FARM-POULTRY. (The publishers of this paper are in no way concerned in this, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, have had no thought of entering the European field).

One thing of which I was well aware before going abroad was that England was importing some \$33,000,000 worth of eggs and poultry per annum, and as we see from time to time statements about "the decadence of agriculture" in that country, the question presented itself why do not these depressed farmers produce the poultry and eggs which the home market demands, and get that \$33,000,000 into their own pockets? Asking this question of a gentleman who is well informed upon these subjects, he slowly shook his head, and said that it was all a great puzzle, and that the philanthropist who desired to ameliorate the condition of "the depressed agriculturist" was met at the outset with the almost insurmountable difficulty of reaching him. The natural conservatism of the English mind adds to the difficulty, and when one studies the conditions of newspaper distribution in that country, he is brought up against a dead line.

To an American accustomed to the free distribution of newspapers through the mails, the conditions of newspaper publishing in England are a constant surprise, and he realizes the blessings of a "government of the people, for the people, by the people." There is no such thing in England as the distribution of newspapers through the mails at pound rates. The only concession which has ever been granted to them allows the sending of a "registered" newspaper by anyone for a half-penny. The entire distribution of newspaper and periodical literature is through the news dealers, and is mostly by news stands at the railway stations. We in this country are used to the general circulation of newspapers, and the conditions as we find them in England are exceedingly puzzling. We cannot understand it, but if we will only take time to consider that the conditions obtaining in England today are the same that they have been for many centuries, and then recall the enormous influence that "heredity" has upon reading habits, we shall realize why the great mass of the people in England do not read.

It is true that men who want papers and periodicals can get them at the news stands, but if one has got to go half a mile or a mile, or two or three miles out of his way to reach a news stand, it is obvious that unless he has a tremendous thirst for knowledge he is not likely, when returning tired from a hard day's work, to go around by the news stand to get a paper or periodical. Of course, if he has that tremendous desire for knowledge he may do it, but if he is a man who has never read much, and never cared to read, and comes of ancestors that have never read much, and is surrounded by mates who do not read much, we can easily understand why he cares so little for papers and periodicals, and why it is so difficult to reach him. I talked with an

English poultry paper editor about this, and asked how it could be done. He replied that "he positively did not know, that his employers had tried every way, that they could think of, even gone to a town and made a personal canvass of it, giving a sample copy to every one whom they thought might be interested, and the effort was absolutely barren of results, — the people would not read the papers even when given to them."

How can such people be reached? Obviously not by books or newspapers, and the extremely slow development of the poultry interest there is explained by these facts. One of the puzzling things that the investigator finds there is that the great fattening industry of England is confined to a comparatively small area, and has spread very slowly, from two centers. The same condition is found in the duck growing industry in and about Aylesbury. The extremely slow development of that industry, and likewise of the fattening industry in Surrey and Sussex is wholly by contact—not at all by reading or study. One can go into the Aylesbury district and study duck raising, or into Sussex or Surrey to study fattening, and he will be met with a jealous conservatism and an unwillingness to answer questions which surprises a stranger until he comes to realize the jealous exclusiveness of the English mind and the influence of the fear of competition. Time and again in my own experience I was cautioned against giving myself away as an American, because of that jealousy, because of the fear that the American product might cut into the English market.

This will seem astonishing to anyone familiar only with the mental habit and reading habit of Americans; but if we stop to think that America has had common schools for more than two hundred years, we shall see that the great difference between reading and thinking Americans and non-reading and non-thinking Englishmen is due largely to our common school system. In broad education of the masses, America is two hundred years ahead of England. This statement accounts in a measure for British conservatism, and the difficulty of introducing innovations and improvements among the masses of that country.

This, be it noted, applies to the "masses," and not to the "classes." The "classes" read papers, periodicals and books, and is composed of intelligent, cultivated people, — the most pleasant people in the world to meet, probably; and it is for "the classes," (practically) that books, periodicals and newspapers are printed and news stands exist. No matter if the landed proprietor or tenant farmer is five, eight or ten miles from the market town, he (or some member of the family) goes to the market town certainly once, probably two or three times a week; then, of course, the package of books and papers comes home in the trap, and the family is in touch with the world at large; but the toiling millions whom the poultry paper men want to reach, and who would be helped by being instructed in poultry matters, are a world by themselves, and a world apparently impossible to reach.

When we have got to understand this condition of things we shall realize how difficult it is for poultry instruction to make any but the very slowest progress in England, and shall understand why the fattening industry of Surrey and Sussex, and the duck industry about Aylesbury is spreading so very, very slowly. It is spreading solely by contact—by one man seeing what his neighbor has done and is doing, and gradually getting it into his head that there is pounds, shillings and pence to be made in either raising chickens for the fatters or himself becoming a fatter.

An interesting example of this came to my notice at one place I visited, near Buxted, in Sussex. The driver of the trap who took me about that neighborhood is the driver of a collecting van that twice a week collects the fatted fowls for shipping to the London market. Speaking of this small community, which is off on a side road about half a mile, he said that five or six years ago there was so little fattening done there that one man used to bring the product on a barrow down to meet him at the junction of the main road—while now, by several other people in the neighborhood taking it up, he gets a whole van-load of about three-quarters of a ton in that one neighborhood, twice a week during the fattening season.

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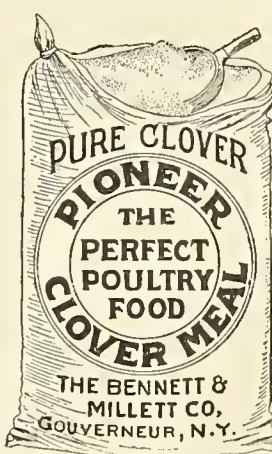
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is clover hay ground to a fine meal, by a newly discovered process. The hay is ground in an especially designed machine to a meal fine as middlings. It is the only perfect preparation of clover ever put on the market. It is

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IT IS NOT CUT CLOVER.

Send for free sample and book giving editorial endorsements from the editors of all the leading poultry journals. Prices, 50 lbs., \$1; 100 lbs., \$2; 5 lbs., 25c., in sacks.

We get low freight rate. Rate per 100 lb. to the following places: Mass., Conn. and R. I. points, 21c.; N. Y. City 20c.; Newark, N. J., 20c.; Chicago, Ill., 26c.; St. Louis, Mo., 33c.; Omaha, Neb., 45c. Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer hasn't it send us his name.

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The best seeds that grow, at lowest prices. Twenty-one Grand New Novelties for 1898, which cannot be had elsewhere. This handsome new book of 144 pages is mailed free to planters everywhere. WRITE TO-DAY. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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That growth of the business has been absolutely by contact alone, has been helped not a particle by books or newspapers. No doubt every man in that community can read and write, but there is equally no doubt that every man in that community does not habitually "read." Instead of sitting down on an evening to some improving reading or study, the man goes down to the ale house at the corner, and spends an hour or two, (also a few pence) over two or three glasses of beer and a pipe, and, broadly speaking, that is a picture of the mental condition of "the masses" in England today. The discouraging thing about it is that this condition has existed for hundreds of years, and it is going to take a long, long time to overturn it.

We in America are proud of our English ancestry, but we should not overlook the fact that the Englishmen who founded America were of a different class from the millions whom the preceding paragraph describes. They were far more intelligent and wide-awake, and came to America because they were more intelligent and wide-awake, and not content to sit down in the condition of mental dulness I have attempted to portray.

In France and Belgium a similar condition of things obtains so far as the reading of books, periodicals and papers are concerned; but in France, for example, there is not that colossal jealousy and "insularity" which one finds in England. The Frenchman is not only extremely quick witted, but the French sociability is proverbial, and it can be readily seen that the knowledge and experience which one man has gained he is quite certain to impart to his neighbors and friends—who, likewise, are almost certain to be his consins more or less removed. This being the case, contact has spread poultry knowledge and poultry experiences all over France, and the French peasant applies his knowledge to the production of eggs and poultry, not only to the supplying of the enormous quantities consumed in France itself, but very great quantities are exported to England and to continental countries.

We found one dealer in Paris who regularly ships considerable quantities of specially fatted fowls to far off Russia, and in Brussels a similar dealer who had a contract for regular shipments to Berlin.

In Belgium the guilds and local societies have done much to circulate knowledge and experience among the people. In one little town which we visited we were told that there were three different pigeon societies, and at these guilds the knowledge and experiences, likewise the "theories," are exchanged, talked over and discussed at the regular meetings—of course each one's experiences and observations helping his brother members.

Of poultry books and poultry papers there is practically nothing to be found. I did find in a Paris bookstore a poultry book, but it was little more than an incubator manufacturer's catalogue, and it would be a poor reliance for anyone who wanted helpful knowledge.

This article is already too long, but having broadly stated an important fact at the start, I felt bound to explain my reasons for believing that the people, "the masses," do not read. The average American who gallops over three or four countries of western Europe in as many weeks will never go below the surface of things, and will not discover this surprising fact; but if one takes time to carefully study the mental and other habits of the people, the English people especially, he will come to see that the statement is absolutely true,— "the people do not read."

Trapping Poultry Pests.

The skunk gives a good deal of trouble to most poultrymen. This animal is fond of eggs, good or bad, and can be caught in a common box trap, using an egg for bait. Tie the egg to a piece of netting, and fasten to a spindle of the trap. Set the trap near the burrow. Common steel rat traps are commonly used to catch weasels.

The mink usually hides a portion of its prey, and always returns to get it. If this portion can be found and used as a bait in a box trap, the capture of the mink is very probable. —Mass. Ploughman.

The Smithfield, (Eng.), Dead Poultry Show.

In view of the increasing interest in the practical side of poultry culture, of the liberal recognition of this branch of the industry by the management of the Boston show, and their avowed intention to develop their dressed poultry and egg department by providing proper classification, suitable quarters and competent judges for this class of exhibits, and to encourage breeders of all varieties of fowls to compete in these classes, the reports of the great English Dead Poultry show are most interesting and instructive to American poultrymen.

We have found a comparison of the reports of the show, published in several of our foreign contemporaries, highly instructive. *The Feathered World*, commenting on it, says:

The table of entries published last week furnishes good evidence of the practical results of the labors of Sir Walter Gilbey and his committee, Messrs. Brooke, Fegetmeier, Brown, and Bellamy, in making this show worthy to rank with the grand exhibition of live stock to which it is attached. The steady increase in entries is of itself most gratifying as showing the wider interest taken in a subject to which, prior to the institution of this exhibition four years since, but little importance was attached. The improvement in quality, too, is most marked, and, allowing for the difference in national taste, many of the exhibits in the British section, though not attaining to the exquisite whiteness of flesh of the best French exhibits, fattened on a diet of buckwheat meal and milk, or presenting so marvellous a quantity of almost lard like fat evenly laid on, yet for size and meat properties suffered little in comparison with their foreign competitors. In ducks, geese, and turkeys the British exhibitors more than held their own, a fact freely admitted by our courteous and ever welcome French and Belgian visitors. The judging of the six hundred and twenty-six entries comprising fourteen hundred and ninety-eight birds, was entrusted to Messrs. Percival, Hodges, Bevington, and Hudson, and their awards left little room for grumbling.

In another column of the same paper Mr. Charles E. Brooke, past master of the Poultry Company, and a member of the committee in charge of the Dead Poultry show, writes:

The objects of the show, as stated in a preface to the prize list for the present competition, are four-fold: To encourage amongst farmers and others the production of an increased supply of table poultry, to stimulate the adoption of the best methods of fattening for the preparation of high class table poultry, and to give practical instruction in the best methods of plucking and preparing poultry for the market and table use; a schedule of some forty classes, and substantial prizes, such as champion cups and medals, have included the pure and cross breeds deemed most suitable for producing high class table poultry. The committee, referring to the three shows already held, declares them to have been an unqualified success; the public, by their excellent attendance, evincing their deep interest in the display of birds, while the good prices obtained at the auction—which is held on the second day of the show, when all exhibits winning prizes are put up to the highest bidder (the aggregate sales increasing in three years from £176 to £331)—have attracted a large and representative British entry in every section of the schedule; the committee add the value of the show—from a technical point of view, and as an educational medium—was greatly enhanced in 1896 by the introduction of classes for foreign fowls (for which an entry of one hundred and eighty-nine exhibits was obtained), giving British breeders and raisers an opportunity of seeing the successful results of the method adopted by the French breeders. I have myself particularly noticed, speaking generally of our British exhibits, a marked improvement in the growth of fowls. Greater attention has evidently been directed to proper methods of rearing of lean chickens up to the ages of from four to six months, so that the fattener is thereafter the better able to deal effectively with them in the final stage. Private persons, too, are taking up the matter, whether for pleasure or profit, with much greater earnestness than in the past. It is satisfactory to note the yearly improvement shown in the killing, plucking, and dressing of fowls.

We had an excellent show this year. The March and April hatching season was an exceedingly good one, which was due in the main to the greater fertility of the eggs. As regards prices, rearers who are content with a fair profit have every reason to be satisfied with the results obtained in the markets during the past few months. The improvement in the size of the birds—to which I have already made reference—is due in no slight degree to the introduction of fresh cockerels. Poultry breeders are beginning to see the wisdom of avoiding inbreeding, and the most successful are those who change their stock birds annually. If they have benefited from an educational point of view, by inspection of foreign exhibits, their French rivals have been warm in their praise of our distinctive breeds.

One of the largest exhibitors in the foreign

section last year heartily congratulated members of the committee on the splendid cross-bred from the Indian Game cock and Dorking hen, now more than ever to the fore. In order to obtain the best results, I would recommend breeders and fanciers to mate an Indian Game cockerel of from nine to twelve months, with a second year Dorking hen; or a second year Dorking cockerel with an Indian Game pullet. The first cross in either case will be found to hold its supremacy both for size and luscious breast meat. In a word, the introduction of the Dorking and Indian Game to other breeds cannot fail to improve them. Our county councils have done much for the gradual enlightenment of our rural population as to the special opportunities within their reach. Still more, however, remains to be done before poultry breeding is raised to the level of a really national industry as it is in France and Italy. What we still require towards the realization of so desirable an object is to organize local centers interested in this comparatively lucrative occupation into districts and counties, and to affiliate them for the purposes of instruction and guidance with some central body in London. If it be true, as rumored, that the Royal Agricultural Society, or the more prominent members thereof, are inclined to take up this matter in the hope of placing poultry breeding on the ever widening basis which the public demand for poultry and fresh eggs alike seem to be preparing for it, the *deus ex machina* may be said to have been already found.

That noble institution has already accomplished such noble work in other directions that it may well be trusted to cope with the difficulties always attendant upon the gradual building up of an industry expanding from, in many cases, inevitably small beginnings.

From the detailed comments published in connection with the list of awards, we compile for FARM-POULTRY readers these items. Phrases in quotation marks are from the *Feathered World*, those in italics from *Poultry*, and all others from the *Live Stock Journal*:

Pure Breeds.

Dorkings showed the same lack of finish which has been observed during the past two or three years, and it is a point of which both breeders and fatters should consider the cause.

Cockerel 1, very long and level, excessively fat at stern: pullet 1, large in size, and very fat at rear.

It is evident from the old English Game classes, which were very good, that these birds do not fatten well. Of course, for meat qualities they are excellent, and we do not

BARBS.

They say the new standard calls for a certain number of bars in each section. You will be safe in breeding the *Hawkins Royal Blue Strain Barred P. Rocks*. They always have bars to spare, and they will not cut for too many. 400 Grand Cockerels and 1,000 females for sale at honest prices, and there are None Better.

A. C. HAWKINS,

See ad. on back cover. Lancaster, Mass.



95 Points 96

At Amesbury show, Nov. 30 to Dec. 3, 1897, two of my Silver Wyandotte pullets scored as above—95 and 96 points. Ball was judge. I have a few more as good if not better, and the stock to breed more like them.

JOHN C. JODREY, Danvers, Mass.



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Bred by me were winners in England and America's best shows last season. More awards on our Buffs at N. Y. past two years than any other exhibitor.

BUFF ROCKS.

Have just purchased the C. W. Beman stock. He won more awards last season at N. Y., Boston, St. Louis, Newburgh, and Binghamton than any other exhibitor. Choice stock for sale. E. P. SHEPHERD, Box 2, Croton Falls, N. Y.

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ought to be as reliable a guide to the farmer as the dictionary is to the student. If your land does not produce well; nor your animal thrive; nor your tree or vine bear fruit, the farm paper should find the reason and point the way to better results. The

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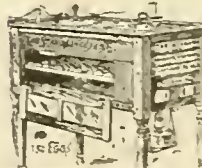
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doubt that they would eat splendidly, but those birds which had been fattened certainly did not improve as much as some others. *1 and special, fat behind, and very red in skin, meaty and well finished; 2, big, superfluous fat, rough and coarse.*

The Indian Game was really a splendid class, one of the best we remember to have seen here. Many of the specimens shown are a decided improvement in flesh qualities, due to the system of fattening being better understood. "A grand class for flesh and weight, though color of flesh and legs was against popular prejudice."

The special class for Langshans was interesting. Of course these birds have good meat qualities, but no one can possibly say that they are equal to the other purely table varieties by reason of the large amount of leg meat, which is usually dark in color. *1, very level and well finished, but inclined to be coarse. 2, fat lumpy, and not evenly distributed.*

Orpingtons made a very strong class. * * Here we had both the blacks and the so-called buffs, and of the two the latter were decidedly the better. Mr. P. A. Brooke won special and first with a very nice pair of buffs, grand in quality, delicate in flesh. "Capital class, which went far to justify the much abused faneer; 1 and special, grand size, meaty, good white legs and flesh." *3, beautifully fine in meat, and plump without being fat.*

Plymouth Rocks were a nice class, but only of eleven entries. Mr. Kenward took first and two cups with a lovely couple of pullets of excellent quality, well fattened and very large, though perhaps rather coarse in skin. *1 cup, in our opinion have only size to recommend them; big, coarse, and choked with fat.*

The class of Wyandottes numbering thirteen entries, was very good, showing that this breed has considerable table qualities, although it cannot compare with some of the other varieties. "Suffer in comparison with breeds more suited for table purposes."

The any other pure breed was a fairly good class; the most striking feature was that first, second and third went to Faverolles; * * this breed is evidently a coming one for table purposes, and the quality here was very good. The specimens were long in body and well fleshed * * * a nice pair of Lincolnshire buffs * * took fourth.

Cross Breeds.

Old English Game and Dorking led the way. *1, large, exquisite quality and well fattened. 4, * * * plump, tender, and devoid of superfluous fat.*

Indian Game and Dorking were, as usual, large classes, though not quite so numerous as we have seen them before, but the quality was all there. It is difficult to say more than that some of these birds were very highly fattened, showing the capacity of this breed to improve in the hands of skilled preparers.

In the any other cross breed cockerels, thirty-three entries, there was the usual medley, and this was a very strong class. First, a marvellous pair of Indian Game-Langshans, huge in size, very long, carrying a great wealth of flesh of excellent quality. For size this is a cross which surprised us. *1 * * tremendous specimens, A 1 breasts, superb texture, and very meaty, "white in flesh." 2, Orpington cross, much smaller pair, but well finished, and nice quality; A 1 plump breast. A nice pair of Plymouth Rock Dorkings secured fourth prize * * scraggy, but good texture.*

Pullets, Mr. Wadman won well with a beautiful pair of Indian Game-Sussex, "large, meaty white legs." Second, Indian Game-Langshan, third and fourth Plymouth Rock-Barn-door and Brahma-Dorking respectively. * * *Barn-door, very fat at stern, and lean on breast.*

Surrey, or Sussex fowls made two splendid classes, amongst the best in the show, and we are glad to see the breeders of these two counties taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Smithfield Table Poultry show. Of course there was the usual medley, birds of all kinds, and it need hardly be said that there are no distinctive external characteristics in them.

The Irish fowls showed a decided advance, although the entries are not very much more

numerous. [The class of "Irish Fowls" is, as stated in *Poultry*, "any variety bred and fed in Ireland."—Ed. F.-P.]

The ducks did not, we think, come up to the usual average, although the numbers were rather better. * * Aylesburys made a better show than we remember to have seen, the color of the winning birds being very good indeed. * * * In the any pure bred variety other than Aylesburys, cup and first went to Messrs. Abbott Bros. for a magnificent pair of Rouens, well fleshed, capably fed, and of good color; we are pleased to see these well known exhibitors taking up the table poultry side of things. * * Second, Pekins, a good pair, and showing very nice table qualities; third, Pekins; fourth, Rouens. In the cross bred ducks Mrs. Dymond won with Aylesbury-Pekin, very long, deep and fleshy, a perfect pair for winter eating; second were a nice couple of Aylesbury-Rouen, shown by Miss Bates, and this cross is one that can be recommended; Mrs. Stubbs took third with the same cross; Miss Crawford being fourth with Aylesbury-Pekin. Thus the ladies came out well in the cross bred duck classes. * * *Aylesbury-Pekin, superb quality, the best of flesh.*

All the winners in the geese classes originate from Norfolk. Cup, special and first went to Abbott Bros., for a very fine lot of Toulouse, beautifully fattened and splendidly furnished, really a remarkably fine pair. * * *Monstrous pair, and exquisite texture, no trace of coarseness.*

Turkeys, cocks. Cup, medal, and first went for Bronze American, enormous birds, beautifully fed, and yet quite young; it is remarkable indeed that they should be got to such a size in so short a time. * * *Enormous size, but not the slightest sign of coarseness, quality simply exquisite.* Medal and second, for Black Norfolk, not nearly so large, but for our own eating we should certainly prefer them, as they are very delicate indeed; third and fourth, Bronze, lacking in size, but excellent in color. *2, Norfolk might in our opinion have gone down one, redder in skin, and not the quality of 3, (Bronze) wonderfully large, fine and meaty.* [In hens the prizes went in same order, and to same parties as for cocks.—Ed. F.-P.]

Group Classes.

These classes this year showed a great improvement, the extra prizes offered having induced a much better competition.

Of the display in the foreign section, the *Feathered World* said:

The foreign section was, as usual, the subject of much interest, and made a pretty show with its exhibits decked with ribbons and surmounted by flags. Thanks to the energy of Madame de Lobel, French exhibitors (this year restricted in the number of entries) made a representative exhibit, the tasteful staging of which was well carried out by the indefatigable M. de Lobel, who, with his wife, has so enthusiastically worked for the success of the French section. The Belgian section, it is hoped, will, another year, strive for a better display.

The French fowls were shown, as customary, back uppermost, tied with ribbons, shaped up according to varying local custom, and many with tufts of feathers left at the tails, and head feathers on. One and all displayed the extraordinary even layers of white fat, which distinguish them so strikingly from British exhibits. The whiteness and firmness of flesh was also marked.

La Fleche again took pride of place for giving the best lot of exhibits (12): 1, medal, sp., E. Le Roy, couple of good cockerels, beautifully white, very fat, good size, fetched 70s., the top price of show at auction; 2, 3, J. Toutain, second larger and even fatter, but trifle coarser than winner, both sold at 49s. couple; 4, M. de Le Roy.

La Bresse (8), as a class failed in size and color of flesh to La Fleche: 1, medal, 2, M. de Le Roy, sold for 49s. and 43s.; 3, Vicomtesse de Fanterau; 4, Drieghe; two couples shown by M. de Gaubau du Mont, as fine as any in show, arrived too late.

Any other variety (36), capital class: 1, medal, cup, Toutain, La Fleche and Creve cross, largest and best fattened, sold at 50s.; 2, 4, M. de Bouchereau, Creves; 3, Toutain, same cross as first. Some sixteen couples of Faverolles were entered, and though less fattened and darker in flesh, were more naturally shown and gave signs of making good useful birds.

Geese (22): These suffered sadly by comparison (with the exception of M. Mermet's first and second and M. Toutain's third and fourth winners) with the British birds staged close by, both in size and quality of flesh. Many exhibits were most curiously discolored, explained by the fact that the majority had been raised for *pate de fois gras*, rather than for table birds. Norman exhibitors, it is

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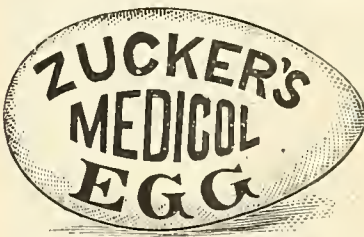
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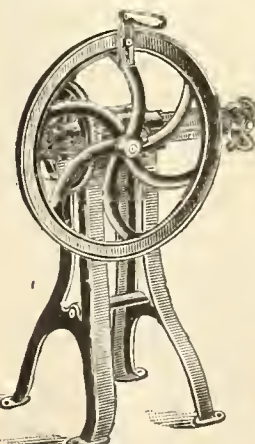
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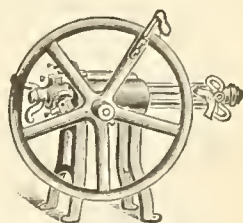
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hoped, next year will remedy this defect. The first and fourth birds fetched 43s. and 25s. respectively.

Turkeys (31) were again beaten by home exhibits, though Messrs. Tontain (first prize winner, sold at 40s.), Bereau, and Mermet set an example to their countrymen, many of whose birds were yellow in flesh, showing that they bailed from the south of France, and a diet of maize and walnuts. Norman exhibitors can do better than this.

The Belgian section did not do justice to the efforts of my colleague, M. Vander Sniect, and exhibitors therein might take a hint from their Gallic neighbors on the art of showing their birds to the best advantage. The Coucon de Malines did not show to advantage with breasts flattened down like pancakes, and, whilst meaty, useful birds, were not so good in color of flesh nor so well fattened as the French birds. The awards were:—1, Stevens; 2, G. de Roy; 3, J. Cayhou; 4, Verdussen, the same names occurring in the class for *petits poussins*.

It is in *Chasse et Pêche*, however, that we find the most suggestive comments on the foreign exhibits. M. Vander Sniect tells here of the efforts of M. and Mme. de Lobel to induce French poultry raisers to send exhibits to the Smithfield show. Mme. de Lobel addressed a letter to the exhibitors, reaching them through some two hundred papers throughout France, agreeing herself to pay transportation charges and entry fees for many, and even going so far as to deposit three hundred francs as a guaranty fund to cover the value of exhibits. In addition to the prizes offered by the promoters of the English show the French government, through the department of agriculture, offered a special medal to each winner of a first prize on French fowls. Twenty French exhibitors showed one hundred and nine pairs of fowls. After telling of the manner in which the prize fowls are auctioned, and describing in an animated way the attendant scenes, M. Vander Sniect relates how when the auctioneer announced the "Belgian fowls" the buyers filed off. When he asked the judges afterward how it was that those who had just purchased French fowls at enormous prices, did not wait to bid on Belgian fowls, he was told it was because the French fowls had a reputation in England, and Belgian fowls had not. Of the French fowls he says, "the La Fleche, especially, were beauties, admirable and admired; the art of fattening and of dressing had been carried to its limits. The La Fleche of finest finish, seen from the back, are completely and regularly covered with a cushion of absolutely white fat. The capons in their linen molds were like balls of tallow, prepared and ornamented with ribbons."

The famous Belgian "*petit poussins*" were not much appreciated by the English, but M. Vander Sniect apparently has some hopes of educating the islanders up to a proper taste for these delicacies. Both Belgian and French exhibits will in all probability be larger next year. The prizes paid for some of the prize winners were remarkable; and it must be remembered that these prizes are for dressed poultry—to be eaten. The first La Fleche cockerels sold for 70 shillings (\$17.50), and with their winnings netted the exhibitor 175 francs (\$35), besides the medal of the French department of agriculture. Second La Fleche cockerels brought 49 shillings (\$12.25); third La Fleche pullets the same; first La Bresse cockerels the same; first La Fleche-Crevecœur cross 50 shillings (\$12.50). The first Irish fowls, Indian Game-Dorking, sold for 42 shillings (\$10.50), and Buff Orpingtons led in the English classes with £2 (\$10) for the first pair. The pair of first Bronze turkeys sold for £5 10s. (\$27.50).

In conclusion we wish to quote at length an article from *Poultry*, Dec. 17th, by a writer signing himself "Monocle."

In face of the general unanimity of the press regarding the success of the late dead poultry show at Islington, it may appear somewhat presumptuous to express a contrary opinion. Nevertheless, after inspecting the exhibits, and considering the objects for which the exhibition was initiated, I feel constrained to affirm that it will not materially help the attainment of the purposes desired by the promoters.

What, it may be asked, do the projectors of the display strive to inculcate? We have the reply in the official catalogue. 1, To encourage amongst farmers and others the production of an increased supply of table poultry. 2, To encourage improvement in the breeds of table poultry. 3, To stimulate the adoption of the best methods of fattening for the preparation of high class table poultry. 4, To give practical instruction in the best methods of plucking and preparing poultry for the market and table use.

It will be conceded that these are most estimable objects, and the committee who inaugurated the show should receive the sympathy and hearty co-operation of all interested in the important question of commercial poultry. But do such displays as that seen at Islington last week conduce to the attainment of such results? That the exhibition was a wonderful one, in so far as it showed to what size and state of fatness table poultry may be produced, no one who saw it will, I imagine, deny; but therein, in my opinion, lay the weakness of the affair.

In table poultry mere size should not be regarded as meritorious. We have that in Brahmas, but they are coarse birds with poor breasts. We have it, too, in the crossbred Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks; but it is size of legs, and not plump breasts. It is deep flesh, not fat, full breast, and small legs that should be bred for. In doing this refinement in color of flesh and in form must have more attention. Apparently the judges were of a different opinion, for the fowls that obtained the highest awards were simply choked with superfluous tissue. There was fat—excessive fat—everywhere, till one felt positively greasy, and went away with the impression that the adjudications were made by those who inhabit lands where a tallow candle is considered a delicacy, or that after all the exhibits had been on the spit there would be a fall in the price of dripping.

"There is a medium in all things," is a well worn maxim, and one that is peculiarly applicable to table poultry. To please the palate you must please the eye. And what can be so good as a moderately fat old fowl and a fresh lettuce in hot weather? I am conscious that an excessively fat fowl will be more tender than one of medium fatness; but which is the more economical? Surely not that which when cooked diminished to almost a shadow of its former self. Moreover, a fatted fowl is too rich for ordinary consumption. The major portion of the inhabitants of the British isles when partaking of poultry make it the principal item of a meal, and would prefer the meaty fowl even if its obese brother could be obtained at the same price. In corroboration of this I may state that whilst inspecting the dead poultry section at the Paris Marde Gras exhibition two years ago in company of a well known Midland poulterer, that gentleman remarked, "This class of poultry may suit the palates of the Parisians, but were I to offer such for sale my customers would refuse to purchase. It is much too luscious for ordinary purposes." As I have stated, this is exactly my contention.

For hotel, club, and large restaurant trade, where poultry forms only one item in a large menu, inordinately fat fowls are all very well, but for the ordinary British subject they are too rich. They may find favor with those who hail from "Greenland's icy mountains," but with the thousands who daily dine in London's grim old Strand, I venture to assert they will never be esteemed.

Whatever our neighbors across the Channel have taught us about table poultry, they have much to learn from British rearsers about the preparation of table geese and turkeys. They have shown us, in regard to poultry rearing, the truth of the saying that "money mickles mak a muckle," and they deserve all praise for their thrift; but their geese and turkeys could not bear comparison with the home products, which were superior in both size and quality. The French geese! I involuntarily shudder when I think of the spectacle they presented at Islington last week. There was something terribly suggestive of the morgue about them. Besides being utterly devoid of feather, their bodies were disagreeably oiled, and when gazing upon the exhibits I experienced a similar sensation to that with which I first viewed the gruesome creature, known as an anatomical figure, which stood in the corner of the lecture room at my old school. I trust that I shall never, for my sins, be condemned to eat French geese.

I would state that I am not desirous of throwing cold water on such a laudable desire as that which animates the committee of the show, and I trust my remarks will not be so construed. My sole object is to show that no useful result will accrue from the encouragement of excessively fat poultry, as I think the exhibition erred on the side of fatness. In my opinion the Irish fowls displayed the best properties for practical purposes, and one could imagine them eating "short and gamy."

#### Uncle Felch and Fall Fairs.

##### Chicken Talk From the New Jersey Swamps.

In no article I have seen from the pen of Mr. Felch for a long time, has he struck the keynote of an important issue to the poultry interests of this country more forcibly than in the one which appears over his signature in the October issue of the *Ohio Poultry Journal*, upon the conduct of fall fairs. I disagree occasionally from some of Mr. Felch's views on certain subjects, but I am perfectly in unison with him that the poultry interests of this great country to produce the greatest good to the greatest number must give precedence to utility in preference to mere fancy points. I am also at one with him in appreciating the great work our winter exhibitions have done for the spread of poultry-keeping on certain lines, viz.: poultry-fancying for

exhibition purposes pure and simple, as a factor for creating a demand at fancy prices for extra fine specimens among the showing fraternity.

However, the poultry interests of this country, viewed in a commercial light, call for writers who contribute articles to poultry papers to do something more than quibble about a standard calling for disqualifications for a few stray alien colored feathers in a particular variety that an honest exhibitor would leave there, or just the ghost of an appearance of down between the toes or on the shanks of others, that every one knows who has kept poultry does not affect them one iota in their economic qualities, either as egg producers or for culinary purposes; in fact, nothing more nor less than evidence of breeding back to the original combination of pure bloods used in manufacture of the breed when first originated, and by no means a proof of mongrelism in any degree; and if perfect in other points, such as shape and general characteristics of the breed it is supposed to represent; and, moreover, just a specimen that a wideawake breeder for exhibition purposes would not hesitate to breed from, although a greenhorn who has studied the disqualifying clauses of the standard would not have at any price, even as a stock bird, and would kick if such a bird was sold him. How often do we not see birds disqualified at our shows for having a little down between the toes, in, say, the Wyandotte; whereas prizes are awarded to specimens closely approaching green in color in legs, and not a pure bright yellow as they ought to be according to "cocker."

To my mind, purity of blood cannot at all times be determined by exactitude in feathering, and a Barred Plymouth Rock, barred from tip of feather to the skin, is not evidence that it is any purer bred than the specimen in the adjoining pen at a show, which may not have the barring so accentuated, through oft-times much better in shape and general characteristics of the make up of the breed; and yet, such is the craze for excellence in barring in sight and out of sight, that the most typical specimen all round is made to take a back seat at our fanciers' shows with some of our judges. I have seen this on more than one occasion this season. The Plymouth Rock is a utility fowl, and has few superiors or equals in this respect, and are we to have its good qualities ignored simply owing to a craze for super-excellence in barring, a little down between the toes, (that an unscrupulous exhibitor would not hesitate to rub off and defy detection), according to the standard and in the eyes of many of our so-called judges is so serious a defect as to call for absolute disqualification? What rot! Will such a defect make it any worse an egg producer, or less toothsome on the table? I trow not. Why, then, damn it in the show pen?

Fanciers, to my mind, both in this country and in England are too critical in respect to feather properties of many of the breeds; and many hold the opinion, and I venture to agree with them, that some of the utility points have suffered in the past, certainly in England, through a craze (I cannot call it by any other name) for feather properties. "Handsomeness is that handsome does," and for heaven's sake, in the compiling of the revised standard do not let us lose sight of the substance in pursuing the phantom. There is no government in the world that can begin to compare with America in appropriating money towards the development of her industries. Still I am forced to admit it is acknowledged a considerable amount of the appropriations are misapplied, or if not misapplied, not made the most of. The economical value of the poultry interests is of such importance to the masses in this country that some combined action is needed on the part of those engaged in the business to bring its claims before our representatives. In many states appropriations are granted to state fairs for the furtherance of the poultry interests, and it is notorious how those grants are misapplied and squandered as far as the purposes for which the grants are made are concerned, and the benefits accruing to the poultry industry are next to nil.

Brother Felch, in his recent article, has struck the keynote, when he says poultry breeders should secure control of these fall fair exhibitions. However much good may accrue from our winter exhibitions, promoted

in the cities by fanciers without any aid from the state, from a fancier's standpoint, it is to the state fairs the country has to look for an improvement in the status of the poultry industry as a commercial pursuit. As Mr. Felch says, the attendance at our winter shows is infinitesimal in comparison to the crowds who attend the poultry exhibitions at a state fair. Not only that, but the class which attend the fall fair shows are preeminently the individuals who not only need instruction, but are in a position to benefit by it. Not so in the cities at winter shows. At present the poultry press does not reach this class to the extent it is desirable it should.

The raising of poultry and eggs is an agricultural pursuit, and it is farmers and their wives, daughters, and sons who crowd the alleyways at the exhibitions of poultry at the fall fairs. Nearly all of these raise chickens of a kind at their homesteads; but it is deplorable the gross ignorance they display by the remarks expressed when in attendance at such shows. Can we expect, therefore, any improvement or extension of the poultry interests among the agricultural community until means are adopted to dispel this ignorance?

The poultry breeders of each state where a grant of money is appropriated from the public funds should combine and demand to be represented on the executive board, to see that the money voted toward the advancement of the poultry interests is properly administered. Then and not until then is there any hope of improvement upon the existing state of affairs.—JOHN GLASGOW, in *Ohio Poultry Journal*.

All who raise fowls for eggs are making a good profit on stock and feed, if there is good management. A good hen will lay twelve dozen eggs a year, worth, at a shilling a dozen, \$1.50. Deduct fifty cents for feed, and there is a net profit of \$1 a head.

Two or three times a week let the poultry have meat scraps. One cent a pound is not too much to pay for green bone, as a lot of meat clings to the bone. Keep grit, cracked oyster shells and green food before them all the time.—*Indiana Farmer*.

## The Dipper or the Dropper?

There are cough medicines that are taken as freely as a drink of water from a dipper. They are cheap medicines. Quantity does not make up for quality. It's the quality that cures. There's one medicine that's dropped, not dipped—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. There's more power in drops of this remedy than in dippersful of cheap cough syrups and elixirs. It cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Colds, Coughs, and affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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is now HALF PRICE for the half-size bottles—50 cents.

## An Experience.

WRITTEN FOR FARM-POULTRY.

I always had a hankering for chickens, not in the sense generally credited, or rather debited, to the colored race, but as a business. I had figured out that eight hens and a rooster, with reasonable handling, with their progeny, would amount to about fifty hens and pullets at the end of one year, and would in the meantime have supplied all the table poultry wanted in one family. Figuring on that basis there must eventually be a fortune in it for the man who would follow it right up. When I bought my home I broached the subject to my wife, and with great eloquence extolled the excellence of my idea and the benefits to be derived therefrom. She was not "stuck on it," not even a little bit; she said something to this effect: "When we can buy all the fresh eggs we need at three dozen for a quarter, and a good family hen for the same sum of money, I can't see what you want musing up the place with a lot of dirty poultry." However, I was not to be denied, and with her reluctant sanction cast around for my stock in trade.

A young man who was with the same firm as myself kept B. P. Rocks, and as I was rather taken with this breed of fowl, he offered to let me have a few pullets at one dollar apiece. I wanted to take him up, but was afraid of the value my wife set on hens, so didn't dare pay that price. One day after building a small poultry house, I went to the public market and looked over the supply. One of the commission houses had two crates of speckled hens; some had feathers on legs, some rose combs, some topknots. All had something or other—still, I called them Plymouth Rocks. I walked into the office and asked what they wanted for those two crates Plymouth Rocks. "What's that?" said the salesman. I repeated my question. "Come and show me what you want," said he. I couldn't understand why he didn't know which lot I meant, and came to the conclusion that he wasn't onto his job; but I pointed out the pens I had in view, and he innocently asked, "Are those Plymouth Rocks?" I replied, "Yes; you see I'm just starting in the chicken business, and I want to start right. I'm going to put some exhibition roosters in with these hens, and expect to have some real good stock for next season." He said, "Yes." That was all he said, but somehow or other, I felt an impression. Well, he sold me those hens at four cents per pound. They weighed two and a quarter pounds each, so cost me nine cents each; he threw in the crates. There were twenty-three birds in all. From the aforesaid friend I purchased two nice cockerels at \$1.50 apiece, and thus was founded the flock which was to eventually astonish the earth.

My Plymouth Rock friend, whom I must here call Dick, asked me what kind of hens I had bought. I made him understand thoroughly that I considered that he had been trying to beat me in offering pullets at one dollar apiece. I wanted him to come out to see my purchase; but he insisted on knowing what they cost. I told him. Then he said he didn't care to come. Before he left me I suggested that we exchange some young cockerels the next fall, so as to keep new blood in each flock; but apparently he didn't take to the idea, and spoke rather brusquely of my stock. Still I was very forbearing with him, and took no offense, except to let him know that some of my hens had a good deal prettier combs and topknots than the roosters I had got from him, and that I expected to formulate a new strain from which he would be glad to pay a good price for young stock.

Well now, those hens just set to work and laid, and they laid, and they laid, and everlastingly laid. Our pantry in a short time was all eggs. I begged, borrowed and essayed to steal every broody hen in our locality. The hens set and hatched everything put under them. Had I run out of eggs I would have tried potatoes, and I am positive that those hens would have hatched something out of them. The bane of a chicken man's life is generally infertile eggs; well, during that season I didn't know what an infertile egg was—and when I read in poultry papers of sellers of eggs guaranteeing seventy-five per cent fertile I could not understand or realize

why any should be infertile if a cock ran with the hens. When the weather got hot I was bothered somewhat with mites, but took radical measures at once, and was able to keep them in check.

I am sorry that I kept no record of what those hens did; sufficient to say, however, that they made money in a small way.

Being naturally of an experimentative nature, I determined to try caponizing the cockerels, so bought a set of tools and began. My success was phenomenal. Of sixty-seven birds operated upon sixty-five survived, which I consider good, seeing that I was a novice and had never before seen a capon. I can assure you that my hand shook and my nerve nearly gave out on the first bird; but it was a success. As I said before, my hens averaged in weight two and one-quarter pounds. The roosters were thoroughbreds and of very good quality and weight. Well, those capons at fifteen months old weighed from nine to fourteen pounds each. Ten birds, altered in August, were shown as exhibition birds in the butcher class at about the new year, which averaged nine pounds apiece. The sale of these capons made me money; but out in this western country it is hard to dispose of fancy meats excepting at ordinary prices; "capon" and "rooster" are really synonymous out here. If I was in the business for keeps, would alter every cockerel hatched excepting birds necessary for breeding, and am satisfied that all birds so handled, that is after the big spring prices, would make the owner lots of money when dressed and shipped to the eastern markets. I am positive that thoroughbred P. Rock capons can be made to weigh from thirteen to fifteen pounds at fifteen months old. They have to be that age if altered in August or September, for at the first season for roasting birds they are yet under weight. I find that a cockerel will put on more weight than a capon the first ten months; but after that the capon keeps going ahead.

I had quite an amusing experience at the show where I exhibited my capons. In fact, I had more than one, but this is best worth relating.

One evening three men who were looking over the show, halted in front of my pens. I drew near to hear what comments would be passed on them, for I had already had lots of fun from this particular source; but it happened that one of the party knew me, and as my name was on the cages I was soon pulled up, and immediately arraigned on the subject of "capons." For full thirty minutes I expounded, answered questions, held forth, etc. We bid each other adieu, and had turned separate ways, when one of the party, who had not had much to say, but was a good listener, turned round and calling to me asked: "Does that caponizing stop them from laying?" No need to tell what my feelings were!

That is the end of the first chapter in this experience, and let me tell you right here that I was thoroughly infatuated with it. I had, or rather my hens had out-laid, out-hatched, and out-raised all my neighbors' hens, and the breeders of highbred stock all had lots of troubles to relate, whereas my walk in the hen business was one of just simply—"See the conquering hero comes." Undoubtedly I was "the chicken man." I had constantly and thoroughly impressed upon my associate chicken cranks that the hen business needed "brains," not simply brains, but *brains*.

From this particular point commences trouble;—such trouble;—such loss of sleep;—such loss of money. I say this reluctantly, but 'tis a fact nevertheless, and in the end I joined the ranks of those whose hens don't lay, eggs don't hatch, chicks die when two weeks old. You know the people I mean. Still I never lost faith in the hen. I knew it was all my own fault, but while finding out a lot of things, and constantly raising my wife's righteous ire with my persistence with the "pesky things," a couple of seasons went by and left me with about one hundred young pullets, a few cockerels, and my father-in-law, lately from the old country. There had also been some other additions to my family. This article has nothing to do with that or them, but that father-in-law becomes at once an important personage. I was to furnish capital and brains,—he has a faculty for dissipating

both, and as partners we would give the chicken business a boost. We did. It went clean over the fence.

"Will" (he's the father-in-law) is a man of brawn and muscle, and contradictions don't go with him. His knowledge of the business was, and still is, away behind where I was when I went to invest in Ply. Rock hens at a commission house,—four cents per pound for blue blooded stock.

Well our one hundred pullets were the distant progeny of those four cent hens, and were just about as motley a lot; but they carried good size and weight, when compared with their ancestry on the maternal side. So we chose out two pens of the most uniform of the pullets, which were such looking birds that one could without much stretching of the imagination call them Plymouth Rocks, and mated them with good cockerels, which I bought at a poultry show. I bought these cockerels on account of their weight; one scored eighty-nine and one-half, and weighed nine and one-half pounds; the other scored ninety and one-half, and weighed eight and three-quarters pounds. We were thoroughly satisfied that the progeny of such mating was the thing. Do you know those roosters were about the awkwardest things I ever saw? Our eggs from those hens were only about five per cent fertile. Some one questioned as to my knowledge of an infertile egg last spring. I had bought eggs from him, and they didn't hatch quite up to the mark,—but, yes; I know what infertility in eggs means. Seeing that the hen wouldn't sit "when" we wanted them to; and when they wanted to sit, wouldn't sit "where" we wanted them to, I decided that an incubator was the thing; Will wants to know what that is, so I describe it as a kind'r thing in which you put a number of eggs, say from one hundred to four hundred, according to the size of the machine. He interrupts me with, "And where do you put the hen?" "Don't use any hen," I reply. "Well, then you don't get me into any deal of hatching chickens without using hens." Of course I smoothed things over; read over several pages of FARM-POULTRY to prove that incubators do hatch, and at last prevailed on him to "make" one; yes, "make" one; neither of us had actually seen one,—that is, to the extent of gaining any knowledge of the mechanism.

I had seen one in a dime museum in Boston a good many years ago, and I understood that it was operated by electricity. So really we were both thoroughly in the dark on the subject. However, by the aid of cuts in the poultry papers and the many hints in the correspondence, we "created" an incubator, and put in eggs, I think one hundred and fifty. It hatched. One evening when I got home my wife said in a subdued whisper, "'Tis peeping." Will moved round on tiptoe, and mother spoke with bated breath. Even the baby refrained from the privilege of deploring the fact that it was teething. With

elated hearts and sparkling eyes we all congregated around that incubator. Yes; we could hear several peeps, and when we retired at night it was with the expectation of seeing the glass front of the drawer crowded with fluffy atoms in the morning, and the old man voted that "that incubator business was a thoroughbred." Well we had about twenty chicks in the morning, rest dead in the shell. That dead in the shell business was a corker. Even my wife agreed that if all the chicks had hatched which apparently should have come out, that there was "money in the business." The twenty chicks were put into a home-made brooder, and thrived. Meanwhile the incubator was on another tour of discovery, with the result that at the end of ten days every egg showed clear. We tried another batch, and again all eggs showed clear. To this day you can't persuade me that those eggs were infertile, for that seems hardly possible. However, I never discovered what was wrong. We tried again; this time we got, I think, seven chicks; rest all dead in shell. I am not easy to beat, so bought from a neighbor who was leaving town a machine from which he had just got an eighty per cent hatch; we filled it up, and as with our last hatch, got a few chicks; rest dead in shell. We tried it again and again. Both machines were run on the hot water plan, and I argued that if they would hatch some of the eggs there was no reason why all should not hatch. Well, we persisted; at least, I insisted on persistence; apparently everything had been tried which could be tried. Lots of money had been spent, leaving my pocket book bare as a tramp's. When that year ended all we had discovered was, that lice could live and flourish in Persian insect powder, kerosene, carbolic acid, and all other disinfectants; also, that feather pulling and egg eating were among the society habits of biddy. We learned a lot of other things too, but I did not set out to write a treatise on the hen business, nor remedies for hen men's troubles. Suffice to say, "we had 'em all."

(To be concluded.)

Health, size and shape are important considerations in selecting and mating the breeding stock.—*Farm and Home*.

There is but one remedy at hand to continue the vigor and usefulness of our favorite egg producing breeds, and that is the introduction of new blood every year. This is easily said, but hard to accomplish, as it is difficult to know just where to turn for this strength our flocks so much need. The breeders of thoroughbreds for strictly useful qualities are so few that one hesitates and is puzzled as to where to seek for vigor. Yet unless this course is pursued I firmly believe that it is only a matter of a few years before our favorite egg producing breeds will be a thing of the past, and only a remembrance.—*Turf, Farm and Home*.



## The Rooster Said:

"Our moulting season is shortened, and condition improved since they began feeding us

## The H-O Co.'s Poultry Feed;

in fact, I have never been so proud of my family and self as now." "And I've never felt so fine, nor seen my family mature so rapidly, nor laid so many eggs." That's what

## The Hen Said.



THE H-O COMPANY,  
71-73 Park Place,  
New York City.

## FARM-POULTRY PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT CLUB.

In this department all published matter pertaining to the Experiment Club and its work will appear. We want every member to feel perfectly free to ask questions and make suggestions. Discussions of topics suggested to members by their own record sheets are especially desired.

### Experiment Club Notes.

January 1, 1898, found two hundred and eleven members enrolled, but we find that this is short of the real strength of the club; requests for blanks still coming in, many of the writers saying, "I will begin with Jan. 1, using the form in my copy of F.-P., until the blanks reach me."

\* \* \*

Someone asks, "Will the report of each month be published in F.-P.?" No, not in detail. To do so is no part of our plan. It would, in fact, be impossible. The members now on our rolls are keeping records for more than three hundred pens of fowls. If we could condense each record into seven or eight lines such as these, the reports would take up over six solid pages of F.-P. Who would read them? Every member would look for his own, of course, read a few others, and soon vote the whole thing "a bore."

\* \* \*

The method pursued will be to divide the reports into groups, first according to variety; next according to age, next according to quality, and compare results for each group. Other subdivisions may be made, as, for instance, to group together the best reports with a view to determining average results under expert management. We will publish general results, with from time to time some of such individual reports as we think it would be of benefit to club members to see. At headquarters here we will regard reports in the lump rather than individually.

\* \* \*

At the end of the year, besides handling reports for the whole year as we have handled them month by month, we will consider each person's reports for the year separately, and month by month we will take up topics of special interest suggested by the reports.

\* \* \*

A few members seem unable to get away from the idea that this is an egg contest. It is—only in the sense that each will naturally try to do his best to show good results in eggs. There are no prizes for greatest egg yield. The object for this year is to learn how certain things, as food, temperature, etc., affect the egg yield and the general health of fowls.

\* \* \*

That should explain why it is not desirable to use the "Remarks" column to note sales or purchases. This record is not concerned with the disposal of eggs and poultry; only with the production of eggs.

\* \* \*

All who will think of it will see that it would be quite out of the question for us to furnish duplicate records to be preserved by members. We could not be expected to furnish the extras *gratis*, and to sell them to those who wanted them would not be good business, simply because the sales would not pay us for our time and trouble. We would suggest to those who wish to keep duplicates that they use a blank book ruled and marked to correspond with the record sheet.

\* \* \*

We do not think many will find that they want to use the duplicates before the end of the year. In our own experience we referred frequently to the record for the few days just past, but rarely to records of past months until we came to sum up the whole. This is because so much of the work has to be adjusted to times and seasons, and thus the greatest value of the record is in its showing how to do better next time.

\* \* \*

One member asks for blanks "if you would like the record of a lot of mongrels cared for in a mongrel way." The blanks were sent, and we hope that by using them she will soon see that it is decidedly to her interest to discard both "mongrels" and "mongrel care."

### Mr. Cushman's Advice to Those Who are Not Specialists.

In his paper on modern poultry culture, read at the recent meeting of the state board of agriculture, Samuel B. Cushman, of Pawtucket, R. I., gave excellent counsel to farmers who wish to keep poultry under ordinary farm conditions and without the expensive methods of the specialists. Some of his suggestions are given below.

The best breed is the fowl best suited to your place, and whose product sells the best in your market.

If you want to produce winter eggs you want one thing, while for eggs in summer you want another breed. Certain breeds are very hardy, and can stand exposure and hardship, while others, more prolific, are very tender. Some are very quiet, and fatten readily, and others so active it is impossible to get them fat. There are those that excel in flesh production, but in little else.

Brahmas and Cochins are of great value to the industry on account of their hardiness, and always will be. They are not hustlers like the active breeds, but stand cold and confinement well. The non-sitters, the Minorcas, Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., are the greatest layers; unless protected from cold and damp, and given considerable room, they will contract disease. The old English Games, the Cornish Indian, the Malays, Black Javas and Aseels, are great flesh producers, but are less hardy than Chinese breeds, and much less prolific than the non-sitters.

#### Most Popular Breeds.

These different classes have been combined in various breeds, among which the various Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks are the most popular. They are rather too beefy to make the best layers, and not as hardy as the Cochins and Langshans, but as they are fairly hardy, fairly good layers, and good flesh producers, they meet the needs of the majority. They have enough of the beef and hardy blood to be quiet and withstand cold, and they produce brown tinted eggs, and lay well in winter. Their worst out is a tendency to get so fat by the second year that they are no longer profitable egg producers, and must be marketed. The non-sitters, if given liberty, are profitable the second and third years.

If your market prefers white eggs, and you do not care to market table poultry, I believe the Black Minorca is the best breed for you. If you wish a white egg producer that has yellow skin and legs, the largest strains of White and Buff Leghorns would be my next choice. For a hardy winter layer of brown eggs, the Langshan stands at the head; but the dressed poultry cannot be sold to advantage, or at all in some markets. It is, however, excellent for your own table.

Black legs and black pin feathers are usually objectionable.

I cannot honestly advise every farmer to keep nothing but pure bred poultry. I would like, however, to see everyone use pure bred males of the breed best adapted to their purpose. Let those who want to follow the business of raising pure bred do so. Let them do the improving, and where they succeed, buy your stock of them.

The male is the most important part of the flock. I am out of all patience with this idea of buying the meanest, cheapest specimen from a pure bred flock. Get the best, having in the greatest excellence the qualities which you desire, and pay what you must.

A bird at from two to five dollars is a wise investment, even to grade up common stock. If you reckon the difference it makes in the increase in egg production alone, you will be convinced. The size and marketable qualities of the whole stock depend greatly upon the male used.

By using a male of the same breed year after year, we secure grades that are hardy, and have the qualities of the pure breed.

#### Mixing Breeds.

If males of different breeds are used each season, the stock soon becomes very inferior. The more they are mixed in this way the worse they become. By crossing two pure breeds that are very dissimilar, we secure an increase in hardiness in the first cross, as well as the special qualities in each breed in a high degree. The feeding power is also greater. These first crosses, the males especially, should not be bred from, but marketed.

Choice fowl that have been weakened by overfeeding, confinement and over-showing, that would not give satisfaction if bred pure, may sometimes be used with safety for crossing. Hardy stock that has been on the farm for five or six years is too good stuff to throw away. I would advise no one to discard it entirely and commence with pure bred stock that they know nothing about.—*New England Farmer*.

### Institute Poultry Work.

Written for FARM-POULTRY.

The institute lecturer who has been advertised in the various local papers, to tell all about poultry keeping, (including eggs, broilers, feed, housing, diseases, etc.), is in a position to feel the full force of Mr. Hunter's remarks in a late issue; yet, everywhere, the work is hampered by the same difficulties. Money to pay the workers is hardly enough to go around, but the needs are great and importunate, and effort must be made to give the hungry listeners all that can be crammed down them, leaving them to digest and assort at leisure. The work of digestion must, perforce, be theirs; but if the assorting could but be given to the trained workers, the results could not but be marvelously better.

The interest manifested in the poultry topic at the institutes is a delightful thing to see; especially so to the genuine poultry enthusiast. Questions fall thick and fast, all through the middle and at both ends of the addresses. It seems as though the people cannot get enough information to satisfy them, even where all care has been taken to cover every possible point. Time and again is the lecturer "held up" to make clear some difficulty, or to elaborate some little detail which it was thought safe to slip past.

Everywhere, however, traces would creep out of that "mysterious disease" which poultry editors are so often called upon to combat, and nearly always close scrutiny would develop suspicious circumstances pointing either to over-stimulation or to lack of grit.

"How would you distinguish a deadhead hen?" "Do you think roop is ever thoroughly cured?" "What is a fair average of eggs per year?" "Is it wise to keep hens through the second year?" "What causes the gape worm?" "What should it cost to feed a hen a year?" were some of the questions asked. Every poultry editor knows them all; yet, strange to say, with all the interest, there was hardly a sign that poultry papers were taken, or read. Evidently, even their names are unknown to the great majority on the farms. The people are ravenous for just the information which they would supply. Oh, for some simple, effectual means of bringing supply and demand together!

With all the interest manifested among those present, the story was still the same, of the many who ought to attend, but do not. That institutes are their own best advertisers when well conducted, is shown by the fact that places that had institutes last year gave much the best audiences this season. With the help of judicious advertising, in some cases, audiences were doubled over those of last year. If the advertising of these peripatetic schools could be in the hands of some one man who understood his business, audiences could easily be trebled.

In some cases, a woman was put on the programme to give the poultry talk, for the express purpose of drawing out the women, with their husbands. To a certain extent, this was followed by success; but it needs more than this to lay hold of the ordinary farmer's wife. Absorbingly interested in her children, her flowers and her house, and knowing nothing, virtually, of the details of the farm work, why should she come out to hear a dissertation on hogs, another on calves, a third on humus in the soil, etc.? Vital topics to the farmer, certainly, but she is outside them. To interest people, we must begin at a point where they already have some interest or knowledge. Poultry is the one topic best fitted to capture the women, but with neither interest, knowledge, or the habit of trying to interest herself in the general farm work or the farm institute, it will take education to bring the women up to the institute habit.

Only in cases where the grange, or some similar society had well begun this education,

were the women satisfactorily numerous in the audiences. Where they were out in force, however, they formed a keen and most attentive portion of the listeners.

To see people listening in a silent and deep attention, such that one "could hear a pin drop," to a mere talk on poultry, was to grasp more fully the idea that this, though a prosaic theme, is one on which many hundreds are keenly alert to gain more knowledge in such form that it can be directly applied to their circumstances and needs.

The intelligence and eager interest of audiences showed, too, that the most progressive are the first to avail themselves of such elementary instruction. Listeners were almost uniformly cordial, and the heartiness with which a keen eyed old man, a complete stranger to the speaker, burst out: "Say, I was awfully delighted with you this morning," was sufficient and compensating balance to the many more formal repetitions of the hackneyed "enjoyed your address so much."

M. V. N.

## The Lungs and Their Diseases

[From Dr. Hunter's Lecture on the Progress of Medical Science].

The lungs are the great vital center of the body, on which the health and proper action of all the organs depend. If we cease to breathe for but five minutes, we are dead at the end of that time. In rare and exceptional cases the flame of life has been rekindled by artificial respiration; but, as a rule, people sound and well when suffocated are dead beyond restoration at the end of five minutes. Have you ever thought why this is? It is because the functions of every organ stop the moment we stop breathing. Breathing enables the heart to beat, the blood to circulate, and the brain to send forth sensation and motion to the entire body. The lungs, the brain, and the heart constitute the tripod of life, and while they act we cannot die. The heart depends on the lungs for its power to circulate the blood, and the blood depends on the lungs for its purification. Every moment of life carbonic acid is being generated in the blood by the action of the organism, and must be gotten rid of by the act of breathing. That is God's appointed way of purifying our blood. When we stop breathing we retain the carbonic acid, and five minutes accumulates sufficient in the blood to poison and stop the whole machinery of life.

All affections of the lungs are serious, however slight they may seem, because they prevent full and free breathing, and in the same proportion injure the general health. Take, for example, a cold, which by inflaming the air tubes of the lungs, swells their mucous lining, diminishes their size, and obstructs them by viscid secretions of mucus. As we cannot breathe through tubes that are narrowed and obstructed by matter in them, as well as through those that are open and free, so every cold while it lasts injures our breathing, diminishes the purity of our blood, hurts our circulation, clogs the heart, and irritates the nervous system.

All diseases which affect our lungs begin in the mucous lining of the air passages—nose, throat, bronchial tubes. This membrane is peculiarly exposed to cold, smoke, gas and other irritating and noxious matters in the air, all of which being drawn in with the breath, inflame it and set up disease.

But it is the chronic disease we have chiefly to consider in treating of lung diseases. The acute stage passes away, leaving the patient almost as well as before it, but more liable to occur again, until it settles into a confirmed, chronic catarrh, or bronchitis—a condition of the lungs full of interest, because so often mistaken and so liable to be mistaken for consumption, of which, indeed, it is generally the forerunner.

(To be continued).

(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,  
Specialist in Lung Cases.

No. 117 West Forty-fifth street, New York.  
Nov. 26.

Note.—Readers of FARM-POULTRY who are interested in Dr. Hunter's work will receive his books free by addressing him as above.—(Adv.)



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## EDITORIAL.

# Boston Show Number!

FARM-POULTRY for Feb. 1st will contain a full account of the Great Boston Show, with illustrations by

F. L. Sewell.

We have always given the best accounts of the Boston Show. This year we shall try to outdo ourselves.

## Black Minorcas.

J. H. Doane, the Minorca breeder, will furnish an article on "SELECTING BREEDING STOCK, AND MATING FOR IMPROVEMENT." He will take his test from the above breed, but breeders of all varieties will find his article helpful.

## Our Serials

will all be continued: THE GROWTH OF A POULTRY FARM; INSECTS AFFECTING POULTRY; SPECIALLY FATTED POULTRY.

## Practical Poultry Exhibits.

The report we give of the dead poultry show at Smithfield, (Eng.), will, we think, help our readers to form tolerably correct ideas of the possible magnitude of such a show, of its great importance, and also of what class of poultry is in demand where market poultry culture is an art. We are not referring now to the excessively fattened fowls, but to "eatable" fowls. Notice the comments on the display at Smithfield. See how many varieties there are that do not fatten evenly, making a smooth palatable poultry. It ought to give us food for thought that the most prominent table varieties in this country are little esteemed in any other country. This is not because of the prejudice against yellow legs and skin alone, but because they are lacking in some of the qualities that make the finest poultry meat. Is it not a fact that we have not in America today a really first class table fowl, i. e., one that is of surpassing excellence according to the popular taste—a yellow skinned fowl equal in quality of meat to the best table breeds? It is only claimed for our so-called general purpose fowls that they make good (not the best) poultry, and that ordinarily they give a better all-around profit than a distinctively meat or egg breed. Is there a demand for better poultry in this country? Has anyone ever sounded for that demand? Have we a popular breed that will fill such demand?

We expect great things from the interest taken in the dressed poultry at Boston. It should give an impetus to the production of special table poultry. We have little fear that it will here be carried to the extreme of "fancy" shown in the French exhibits. Americans are too practical for that. It would not be a bad idea for some of the poultrymen whose province it is to create to turn their attention to the production of a breed especially designed to give America a yellow skinned table fowl, the equal of the best known elsewhere.

## The Beginner's Questions Again.

We have three letters in one mail, asking for information about starting in the poultry business. One asks us to give him an idea of how he should start, what class of chickens, what kind of house to build, whose incubator to buy, and, in fact, "wants a whole volume" of knowledge. We get so many letters of this kind we shall have to refer the writers generally to such articles as "How to Begin," page 85, Mar. 1st, '97 FARM-POULTRY; "A Living From Poultry," page 154, April 15th F.-P.; "A Beginner's Questions," page 200, May 15th, and many other similar articles through the last volume. In fact, anyone contemplating beginning poultry raising would do well to buy that 1897 volume of F.-P., and read it carefully. There were two articles published, one on page 256, Aug. 15, 1895, and one on page 272, Sept. 1st, 1895, upon the subject, "Can I Make a Living," which articles directly consider the points these people bring up. When so much has been said in the past, especially within the year past, to aid beginners, it seems unnecessary to take up space and go over that same ground again; and we can but think these correspondents who write for special advice adapted to their individual needs are mistaken in thinking their cases are peculiar ones. We all are, or were at one time, beginners, and the advice of experience which the columns of this paper are full of, is intended especially to help the beginners and those who are trying to learn.

## No Address.

We have again and again requested correspondents to give their full address, town and state, when writing us, and their failure to do so leads to a good bit of bother sometimes. A few days ago this letter came to the editor's home address:—

"Sharon, Dec. 24th, 1897.

Mr. A. F. Hunter,—Dear Sir:—I did not receive the December 1st number of FARM-POULTRY. Will you please send a number, and oblige  
P. H. BAKER."

Of course the editor does not have copies of the paper at his home to send to subscribers, and pay postage, so the letter was taken to the office in Boston on the occasion of our next going there. The subscription clerk looked at it, and laughed:—"I had a letter

from that man two weeks ago, but I don't know where he lives; there are twenty-one Sharons in the United States, and I am too busy to go hunting all through the subscription list to find out where to send his paper."

Fortunately the post mark was sufficiently legible to enable us to determine what state Mr. B.'s Sharon was located in, and his paper no doubt reached him duly; but, look at the bother he caused himself, and an expense of four cents in postage stamps, all because he didn't remember to give the full address.

All such complaints, too, should go to the Boston office. The editor has nothing to do with them, and they are of no avail until he carries them to the office.

## Looks Funny!

It certainly looks funny for a Boston man to be sending out a personal circular letter requesting a donation for special premiums on White Wyandottes at the New York show.

Why isn't a Boston man working for the Boston show? Has he a "private snap" in New York, and unable to get a private snap in Boston? There is certainly a meaning of some kind here, if we could get at it.

## Another of Our Mistakes.

"E. C. Coney, the veteran Light Brahma breeder, came into the office the other day with a handful of feathers as fine as fine can be. Mr. Coney is one of the few men who have for years advertised the practical qualities of their stock. We cannot help saying that if the standard makers had done as well for the breeders of some other breeds as they have for the Light Brahma and White Wyandotte men there would be more peace and quietness in the poultry world."

The foregoing "news note" was probably penned hastily, without due thought, otherwise so glaring a misstatement as, "Mr. Coney is one of the few men who have for years advertised the practical qualities of their stock," would not have been given publicity. If editor Hunter will send for the catalogue or circulars of one hundred of the more prominent breeders of the country, we are quite sure he will find that a large majority do advertise the practical qualities of their stock. And we are willing that the one hundred breeders he selects shall be foremost exhibitors, men who make a business of producing exhibition stock. There is nothing very mean or exacting about us. — *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Jan., 1898.

The misstatements in the above brace of extracts are not ours. Mr. Coney is one of the few men who have for years ADVERTISED the practical qualities of their stock; and further, he is one of the very few advertisers in papers other than FARM-POULTRY who do advertise the practical qualities of their stock. If there is one editorial vice we abhor more than another, and seek to avoid, it is hasty, careless writing. That we do not often err in our statements of facts, the records will show. Being human, we make mistakes sometimes, though in this case we did not, and surely a charge of carelessness comes with very poor grace from the quarter from which this emanates.

The history of that "news note" is worth printing, showing as it does, the correctness of our statement, and several other interesting things. It begins with an editorial in F.-P., Oct. 1, '97, headed, "About Advertising," written to impress on breeders the wisdom of calling attention in their advertisements to the practical qualities of their stock—if their stock possessed such merit in sufficient degree to warrant them in so doing. In that article we referred to the gratifying increase in the number of those who did advertise practical qualities, and put special emphasis on the folly of trusting to the circular or to correspondence to make known the excellent practical qualities of fowls. We stated incidentally that the number of breeders advertising practical qualities was more than five times greater at that writing than it was five years ago. The statement was not made at random, but after carefully checking up advertisements in FARM-POULTRY for corresponding months in the years 1892 and 1897.

We do not now recall which month we used for comparison. After satisfying ourselves of the fact, and writing the editorial, we threw the memoranda of our little investigation in the waste basket, and the matter passed from our mind until Mr. Coney brought in that lot of feathers; then we remembered his advertisement as among the most conspicuous of the "practical" ones.

Since seeing the last issue of the *R. P. J.*,

we have taken the trouble to investigate further. Mr. Coney's advertisement in FARM-POULTRY appeared, (in the form it still retains), first in the Jan., 1892, number. The advertisements in that issue calling attention to practical qualities of stock were to the advertisements making no special mention of such qualities (and this in a practical paper), as 1 to 26; and far the greater number of advertisers put great stress on the show qualities of their stock. In January, 1897, the "practical" advertisements were to the others as 1 to 6; at the time the editorial referred to was written they were as 1 to 2.8; in December they were as 1 to 2.6; in the *R. P. J.*, for January, 1898, they are as 1 to 19.6. We will not say that these figures are absolutely correct, but they are approximately correct, and may be easily verified by any "doubting Thomas."

Now these figures are particularly interesting in view of the fight FARM-POULTRY has been making for "practical thoroughbreds" and our persistent urging of buyers seeking stock bred for business to pay no attention to scores and show room records; to buy stock bred for the purpose for which they want it, bred for business first of all. The principle upon which we base such advice is so simple, so self evident, that it would seem incredible anyone wishing to do a legitimate, satisfactory business could take exception to it; but a very few of our advertisers wrongly supposed that in advising people to buy stock suited to their needs we condemned all stock not bred solely for practical purposes, and that our contributors who advocated the establishment of a utility standard were necessarily working an injury to the interests of breeders of all classes of thoroughbred fowls. Some of our "esteemed contemporaries" have been quick to foster such errors privately, and propagate them publicly; but the common sense of both buyers and sellers of fowls recognizes the soundness of our position, and, looking back over a year, we see with no little satisfaction that, as a result of our policy and efforts, our readers who want practical stock find twelve men offering them such stock where a year ago there were but five; and many advertisers who have stock of the kind the people want are increasing their sales by making the fact known.

Another thing: this increasing ratio is not due to a falling off in the advertising of those who do not specially advertise practical qualities. Our gains in advertising of this class exceed our losses. The increase is principally due to breeders who have been advertising seeing the advantage of taking our advice, and to practical breeders who had not, perhaps, advertised previously, seeing a way opening for sales of stock on some other basis than a show room record. Even excluding the four extra advertising pages of our big Dec. 15, '97, issue, we had considerably more advertising matter in our December issues in 1897 than in 1896. As at other times when FARM-POULTRY has seemingly gone counter to its apparent immediate interests for the sake of a principle, our faith in the common sense of our patrons has been abundantly justified. We are confident of the coming of the time when those who have antagonized us most will see that the course we advocate is for the best good of the greatest number.

We cannot imagine that our brother editor's advice to send for breeders' circulars was intended to be taken seriously. Like too many other things which have slipped into his otherwise valuable paper, it must have been written "hastily," "without due thought." That is our "opinion" based on the following "facts": Our editorial, "About Advertising," appeared Oct. 1. At about the same time, possibly a little later, in *Agricultural Advertising*, appeared an article, "Common Sense in Poultry Advertising," by Grant M. Curtis, in a part of which Mr. C. ably elucidates one of the points we tried to make in that editorial. We published his article in our Dec. 1st issue, and would suggest a comparison of the two, that it may be seen that we "good and great men" are substantially in agreement as to what constitutes advertising—that is, we are if Mr. C. still holds to the faith professed in his article.

## None Equal To It.

There is no paper on earth equal to FARM-POULTRY. "It makes hens lay."

Gloversville, N. Y.

W. R. O.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who enclose stamps for reply receive immediate answers by mail. When no stamps are enclosed questions which are of general interest and have not recently appeared here are printed with answers in this department. Several correspondents sometimes write at about the same time to ask the same question. Of course only one inquiry is printed. Look for the answer to your question, not for your initials and residence.

## They Have Colds.

Mr. Editor:—Although not a subscriber to your paper I buy every number and like it very much. I would like to ask a few questions, and if you would please answer at once (stamp enclosed) I will consider it a great favor.

Last Monday I purchased a young cockerel and pullet of a breeder of Houdans. Thursday I noticed he kept one eye closed most of the time, and has since. It is a little watery, but not frothy, and when it is open it looks as well as the other; there is no swelling. Today the pullet appears very much the same. I saw all of the flock and did not see any sickly birds there, and I looked as carefully as possible. I put the pair with mine, but have taken them out again as soon as I noticed any trouble. The cockerel has been at three fairs, took first prize at two of them, and second at the other.

H. M. P.

So. Berwick, Me.

The birds have evidently taken cold, from exposure to draughts. It is probable, too, that the cockerel was debilitated by being shown three times. Showing is a severe strain upon the vitality of birds, especially young birds; sometimes two or three shows will utterly spoil a bird for practical purposes; we knew of a case where one show did.

Such a mild cold as your birds are troubled with can be cured by rubbing a little ear-olated vaseline on the face and closed eye twice a day, putting a little up the nostrils, and give warm food. Induce exercise by having them scratch in straw, etc., for a little grain or hemp seed. Keep them out of draughts, but keep house clean and well ventilated.

## To Keep Out "Varmints."

Mr. Editor:—I am going to build some houses on the scratching shed plan, and would like some information or suggestions as to how to build a foundation that will keep out rats, polecats, ground-hogs and raccoons. We have them here in abundance, and they would dig under this shed and pen the first night after it is completed. Could there not be some kind of a foundation that would prevent this? Of course it would add to the cost, but anything else would be useless here.

Mrs. T. W. D.

Arpee, Ill.

The cheapest way would be to put a galvanized wire netting under the whole about a foot below the surface, using a fine meshed netting. In a section where flag stones could be easily obtained a floor of them might be put in; or brick might be used, if as sometimes happens, there is a lot of old brick lying about. If the material for the floor has to be purchased we would advise using wire netting.

## Too Late.

Mr. Editor:—I have a flock of P. Rocks that are from six to seven months old. I feed them as you suggest in your paper. About two weeks before killing I put them in a box 5x3 feet, and feed mash and corn as much as they will eat. They are very tender, and quite fat, but not plump—weighing only from four to five pounds. What can I do to put more meat on them? The pullets are not laying yet. What do you think is the cause?

Valley Stream, L. I.

Our correspondent should have begun to feed for bone and muscle (meat) last spring. All he can do at this time of year is to fatten the frames he has on hand. A lank chicken may be fattened, but cannot be made plump unless it has been fed that way, and unless first of all its parents were mated to produce plump progeny. We would say the pullets are not laying because they have not been developed right.

## Best Chickens and Ducks.

Mr. Editor:—I am thinking of getting eggs in the spring to raise chickens for market. What breed would weigh the most at five months old? Also, what ducks would weigh the most at four months old?

I tried raising them last summer, but did not succeed very well.

Gibsonville, N. Y.

If you want the very biggest, really want great big chickens, probably Light Brahmas would fill the bill; but it isn't always the biggest that is the best, or that pays the best. If you will get White or Buff Wyandotte eggs, and get the chicks to five pounds live

## BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

**OUR REQUESTS:**—We make two requests of our Subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention FARM-POULTRY. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

**A BAD WICK** is worse than none. Use only the Sunlight Carbon, 10 cents for sample, N. G. Robinson, printer F.-P., 29 Purchase St., Boston.

**A BARGAIN** to some one—Two breeding pens White Wyandottes, 5-yearling hens and cock ea., \$10 per. 1 trio ditto 97 hatch, \$5. Golden and Buff Wyandotte \$5 and upwards. Extra fine Golden Wyandotte cock's. All stock warranted as represented, but your money back if not entirely satisfactory. F. S. Tenney, Peterboro, N. H.

**AGAIN** at Milford, Mass., Dec. 14—17, '97, Lambert, judge, my Barred Rocks score another victory winning 1st and special cock; 3d cock; 1st and special pullet; special for best colored pul. in show. Eggs \$2, 13; \$5, 39. F. A. Quimby, E. Rochester, N. H.

**A. P. ALLEN**, Wesleyville, Pa., (formerly Meadville). Please note the change of address, refer to Dec. 1st, and previous numbers of F.-P. for list of fowls, or send for circular. One pen (5) Silver Wyandottes for \$7.

**AT WEST CHESTER**, Pa., in a class twice as hot as Washington, D. C., my Single C. Brown Leghorns won 1st cock, 3rd hen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, all bred by me; 1st special, all the same for best exhibits. Washington, \$5 special. West Chester, \$5 special—S. C. Browns, M. G. Gretna, Knip's Leghorns 2d to none; White Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Bk. Langshaus, Minorcas, White Wyandottes, P. Ducks, 1st duck, 1st drake. West Chester, Belgian Hares. Get my cat. before buying. W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

**BUFF COCHINS**, Sharp strain. Choice young stock for sale. C. J. L. Ware, So. Keene, N. H.

**CHOICE** breeding cockerels, Barred and White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas, Buff Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, and Pea Fowls. Write Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

**C. S. CULLUM**, Meadville, Pa., breeder of S. C. W. Leghorns, R. C. B. Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Wh. Cochins, Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys. Fowls for sale at all times; eggs in season.

**DUKE OF YORK LIGHT BRAHMAS**, Wyck-off Leghorns, Barred Rocks. Marion Poultry Yards, Brookline, Mass.

**GOING TO SHOW?** Send for Annable's S. C. W. Leghorns; 200 pullets and cock's ready for delivery after Oct. 1; farm raised, noted for size, color, smooth combs; profitable exhibition pens a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Winners wherever shown; prices right for quality. C. H. Annable, Danvers, Mass.

**HAMILTON'S** S. C. White Leghorns are prize winners. Have bred them the past ten years. I have this year seven grand breeding pens. These pens are headed with high scoring birds. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. Send two cent stamp for four page circular with a cut of one of my birds taken from life. Cottage St. Poultry Yards, Peabody, Mass., R. R. Hamilton, Prop.

**ICE PLOWS, \$16.50.** Circulars free. H. Pray, Clove, N. Y.

**JODREY'S** Silver and Golden Wyandottes. No Golden stock for sale. My stock this season is bred from my winners of highest awards in Boston in '96, and 28 out of a possible 29 prizes at the Essex Co. show, '97; also from my imported Silvers winners of the highest awards in the leading shows of England. These birds are marvels of beauty, large, grand in shape, mature early, and are great layers. If you want what the fancy calls for, come and see them. Also White Wyandottes. John C. Jodrey, Danvers, Mass.

**100 BARRED P. Rock eggs, \$4; or 500 for \$10.** Emanuel Schieber, Brandywine, Ohio.

**100 PULLETS** laying and ready to lay. S. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1 each. A few cock's from my 1st prize cockerel at Amesbury, score 94½, at \$2 each. F. E. Colby, Bow Mills, N. H.

**ROSE COMB** Black Minorcas, choice breeding cockerels \$3 each. Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

**ROSE C. B. LEGHORNS**, specialty 10 years. Circular free. J. L. Randolph, Bartlett, Ohio.

**SILVER** Wyandotte cock's \$1.50 and up. 14th year prize winners. Cut Clover cir. Mayhew, Bethel, Conn.

**SQUABS** for Profit and Pigeon Diseases; 2 books in one for 25c. silver, contains secrets worth dollars. J. A. Summers, Chalfont, Pa.

**WHITE** and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. Best stock. Low prices. Circular free. A. Risley Muller, Truxton, N. Y.

**WHITE P. Rocks**, Empire strain 50 choice early hatched cockerels weight 8 lbs. and over. A fine lot of early hatched pullets and yearling hens at reasonable prices for quality. Write Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**, brown egg strain. All stock guaran. W. B. Eastman, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**, large dark egg, prolific laying strain. W. E. Mack, Woodstock, Vt.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES** exclusively; 15 yrs. experience, farm raised br. egg strain stock for sale. Victor D. Fraser, Woodstock, Vt.

**WHITE** Wyandottes, brown egg strain. Choice early hatched farm raised cockerels \$1.50 to \$3 ea.; pullets \$1.50 each. Geo. A. Hurlbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

**WHITE WYAN.** W. F. Stroud, Merchantville, N. J.

**WHITE** Wyandottes exclusively. Early prolific laying strain, dark brown eggs, bred for practical purposes. Eggs 13, \$1; incubator eggs, 100, \$5. Stock in season. P. D. White, No. Attleboro, Mass.

**\$5 1898 BICYCLE \$5**



to anyone who will distribute a few of our BIK 3-FOUND 928-PAGE 1898 CATALOGUES. We Sell Outright new high grade '98 GUARANTEED BICYCLES at \$13.95, \$19.75 and \$22.50. YOU DON'T PAY FOR BICYCLE until after you get it. WHITE TO-DAY for SPECIAL \$5.00 OFFER and Big Catalogue. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

weight at about four months old you will get a better price per pound, and a better net profit, than from the bigger birds. The White and Buff Wyandottes make about the best "chicken" going at two to six months old, and the market prefers them to weigh seven to ten pounds per pair.

In ducks the Pekin is undoubtedly the best; but you should market them at ten to twelve weeks old for best profit. After that age they go off in quality and fetch a lower price.

## Immature Cockerel. Gluten. Cotton Seed Meal.

Mr. Editor:—1st. I have a Brahma rooster that was hatched the last part of May, and has not grown as he ought. Is it all right to breed from him next March or April?

2d. How much gluten shall I feed to fifty hens, feeding every day?

3d. Will cotton seed meal do to feed hens? If so, how much should be given fifty hens per day?

East Sumner, Me.

C. M. S.

1st. It does not pay to breed from immature or stunted stock.

2d. See answers to other correspondents, in this and preceding issues.

3d. Cotton seed meal is a good poultry food. The article on "Poultry Feeding," in last issue, will give you valuable information.

## Don't Buy Cheap Wheat.

Mr. Editor:—I have seen it in our paper, as well as elsewhere, that the best is the cheapest. Speaking of grain, so far as I can see, second class grains are quite wholesome food, and can be bought at a saving of from five to ten cents per bag of one hundred pounds, which amounts to \$1 per month on my feed bill. Could I get four dozen eggs more by feeding the best? Last year's corn meal is five cents more than new meal; the best wheat will run from fifteen to twenty-five cents more than No. 2; and there is a big difference in middlings, ground oats, etc.

I should like to see first and second class grains put to a fair test, and see which is the cheaper. In the one case I am sure of \$1 a head. In the other would I be sure of four dozen eggs more a head? This is a matter that interests the whole poultry world. Is the best the cheapest?

W. J. W.

Pleasantdale, N. J.

Yes, undoubtedly the best is the cheapest, and second or third quality food of any kind is a mistake, for the reason that it does not contain the nutrition desired.

It is unfortunate that we have no experiment stations capable of undertaking tests of such questions; but, even if they could, many of the buyers of grain might be misled by dealers' samples. For example, a dealer brought to the writer a few weeks ago a sample of wheat which he could sell at \$5 per ton below the market price for No. 1 wheat. It had been through an elevator fire. Some of the kernels were scorched, and nearly all were discolored by smoke and water. Taking a few of the kernels in the mouth and chewing them disclosed a rank smoky taste, and a repulsive flavor somewhat suggesting sour food. We told the dealer we would not accept his wheat as a gift and feed it to fowls, which surprised him greatly, as he thought we would be a sure customer for several tons of it, and he told us he had sold considerable of it for poultry food here in town; obviously here were grain buyers who give no thought to the *quality* of the food they were buying, provided they got something cheap.

The fowl is a delicate animal organism, and we want her to produce a liberal supply of a most delicate food, eggs, namely. If we give her good, nutritious food, supplying her bodily organs with the nutritive elements to make eggs, she will produce eggs, and we make a profit. If, on the contrary, we give her a lot of damaged (or low quality) grain, her system has got to grind up a large amount to get the nutrition required, and not a small amount of her bodily energy has got to be consumed to get rid of the waste of this poor food.

Your question applies directly to second class grains at a saving of five to ten cents per bag of one hundred pounds, a very small saving indeed, if the nutritive quality of the grain is fifteen or twenty-five per cent below that of No. 1 grain. If you throw away three times the per cent of food value, and save a very small per cent of cost, you can see yourself that it is a losing game,—that the best is the cheapest, and it would take but a little figuring with pencil and paper to show you why.

## BUYERS' DIRECTORY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS only will be printed under this heading; no advertisement admitted containing less than TWO lines; no display other than the initial word or name allowed; no limit to length of ad.; an advertiser can divide his copy and put the matter under as many headings as he wishes; all space used except classified heading, to be charged at a uniform price of 25 cents per line each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or lines inserted; copy will be changed often as desired; about seven ordinary words will make a line; all parts of lines charged as one full line; the headlines will be arranged alphabetically, as in a "business directory."

## ANDALUSIANS.

**ANDALUSIANS**, fine cockerels, or will exchange for pullets of equal merit. Sylvan Grove, Bernardston, Mass.

## BRAHMAS.

**EATON BROS.**, Searsport, Me., originators and breeders of the light weight strain of Lt. Brahmas bred for eggs and early maturity. Pullets commence to lay before 5 months old. Eggs \$1 per 13. P. O. address, Park, Me.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.** Breeding cockerels only, April and May hatch, large ylg. handsome birds from high class pedigreed layers. No chr. \$3 up. Write for wants, enclosing stamps. Sat. gnar. or money refunded. Mann's Bone Cutter, war, per. order, \$6. Hartnest Farm, Box 19, Framingham, Mass.

## BREEDING STOCK.

**L. T. BRAH.** W. P. Rocks, prize winning. Eggs in season. Stock. F. C. Brown, Quechee, Vt.

**BUFF** Cochins, White P. Rocks and Lt. Brahmas. Eggs in season. Order now and head the list. Chas. H. Ward, Allendale, N. J.

**BUFF ROCKS**, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, bred with the highest type of excellence by Thomas J. Stroud, Shaker station, Ct.

**MAMMOTH** strain Lt. Brahm. and Buff Cochins. Also Wh. P. Rocks. Eggs in season. Write for prices. Chas. H. Ward, P. O. Box 91, Allendale, N. J.

**COCKERELS** and pullets for exhibition or breeding. Strong early matured Rose and S. C. B. Leg's, W. and B. P. Rocks. Cock's \$1 to \$3; pul's \$1 to \$2; hens, \$1.50. J. L. Brahmas, \$2 to \$3. Monster P. ducks and drakes, \$2. N. P. Brown, Westboro, Mass.

**FOR SALE**, Houdans, Lt. Brahmas, R. C. B. Leghorns. J. B. Spangler, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

**34 PRIZES** awarded Shove's birds at the Fall River show. We have a few good ones to sell. Houdans, Rhode Island Reds, Lt. Brahmas, Buff Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks and Pekin ducks; prices reasonable. Send for circular.

D. P. Shove, Box 666, Fall River, Mass.

**BUFF ROCKS**, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Stroud's Buff Nuggets and a Black one too. Thomas J. Stroud, Shaker Station, Conn.

**D. F. TAYLOR**, the White Rock Man, breeder of W. P. R. and W. Wyans, 12 years a breeder, winning almost everything in sight. Eggs, one special mating (Rocks) \$3 straight; all others \$2 per 13; \$8 per 100. D. F. Taylor, De Ruyter, N. Y.

**\$1.00** each, hens, pullets. White Plymouth Rocks, White Leg's. W. H. Frey, Jr., Milltown, N. J.

**P. COCHIN** and B. P. Rock cockerels for sale. Nettie G. Smith, Smithtown, N. H.

**BRONZE**, Wild, W. H. turkeys; trios, \$8. Emb. ganders, \$2 ea. W. G. Wyand., B. P. Rock, W. B. Min., S. S. Haub., Buff Leg., trios \$4. Blue Andalusian eggs, \$3 per 15. W. C. Johnston, Homer City, Pa.

**1776** Farm, Warner, N. H., vig. B. P. R's, W. Wy., Lt. Bra., C. I. Games. None better.

**BLACK** Langshaus, W. Wyandotte, W. P. Rocks. Best of stock, \$2 each; \$5 per trio. Pen of 6 Brown Leghorns, \$5; pair of Tonhouse Geese, \$5. Henry Mansfield, Rockland, Mass.

**BLACK MINORCAS**, \$1; S. C. Brown Leghorns, Lt. Brahmas, 75c; Pekin ducks, \$1. Eggs from above, \$1 per 13. Bronze turkeys, \$2.50. S. M. Hall, Breneman, Pa.

**BUFF P. R.**, Buff Legs, and W. Wyandottes cheap. Off colored pullets 50c. each; eggs, \$1 per 13, \$5 per 100. J. H. Hellerman, Doylestown, Pa.

**COCKERELS**. Heavy Barred Rock from "200 egg" layers, handsome Bl. Lang. and Lt. Brah. \$1—\$3. Mrs. Bisbee, 75 Clarkson St., Dorchester, Mass.

**GEO. H. BENTON**, 356 Belmont St., Manchester, N. H., breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks and fine large Bl'k Lang. cock's. For sale cheap. Eggs in season \$1 per 15. Correspondence cheerfully ans.

## CLOVER HAY.

**CLOVER**, cut ready for use, \$2 per 100 lbs. Woodhill Farm, Station V., Philadelphia, Pa.

**CLOVER** cut fine or coarse, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. L. Coleman, Tloga Center, N. Y.

**CUT CLOVER** IN SACKS, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. I. G. Quirin, Tloga Center, N. Y.

## COCHINS.

**BARGAINS** in Buff Cochins, first prize stock; strong healthy birds, heavily feathered, reduced prices, cockerels, \$2, \$3; pullets, \$1.25. E. E. Farnum, Norwalk, Ct.

## COOPS.

**ALL-WOOD** Shipping and Exhibition Coops. Price list free. C. H. Canfield, Bath, N. Y.

## DUCKS.

**300 TOULOUSE**, Embden, China and Wild Geese for sale. Prize stock. Best quality. Chas. McClave, Box 24, New London, Ohio.

**ROUENS**, Pekins and Muscovys, 400 for sale. Prize stock; largest breeder in the west. Chas. McClave, Box 24, New London, Ohio.

## EGGS.

**1776** Farm, Warner, N. H. Large prolific br. egg B. P. R's., W. W. Ys., Lt. Brah's., C. I. Ga.

**EGGS** for hatching. Strictly pure bred W. Wyandotte and W. P. Rocks, 500 grand birds with average egg production of 200 each per year, \$1 per 13; \$4 per 100. Weeks & Thompson, Peterboro, N. H.

**EGGS** for winter hatching, Lt. Brahmas, pure, and crossed with White Wyandotte fine pullets with open shed runs, \$4 per hundred. J. W. Goodale, Danvers Center, Mass.

**S. WYAN.** eggs from standard bred early layers, \$1 per 15. G. H. Mitchell, Pownall, Me.

**WINTER LAYING** White Wyandottes. 15 eggs, \$1. E. L. Warren, Wolfboro, N. H.

**W. WYANDOTTE** brown eggs for incub., \$6 per 100. Oak View Poultry Farm, Phenix, R. I.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH** Rock and White Wyandotte eggs for hatching, \$4 per 100. Prolific laying stock. Stock in season. Oakdale Poultry Yards, James B. Pickett, Wenham Depot, Mass.

# WHITE

Do not for a moment think that anyone can sell you better White Wyandottes than I can. My birds have won the most important prizes at the New York shows, 1896 and 1897—first on breeding pen. They are large, they are Wyandotte shape, they are white. Four farms covered with them, and prices are right on breeders and sure winners.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

## Wyandottes.

See ad. on back cover.

### A Marvelous Record

—FOR OUR—

## WHITE WYANDOTTES and BARRED P. ROCKS

at AMESBURY and HAVERHILL SHOWS.

# 36

Regular and Special Premiums, including Silver Cup and the Grand Sweepstake Prizes at both Shows.

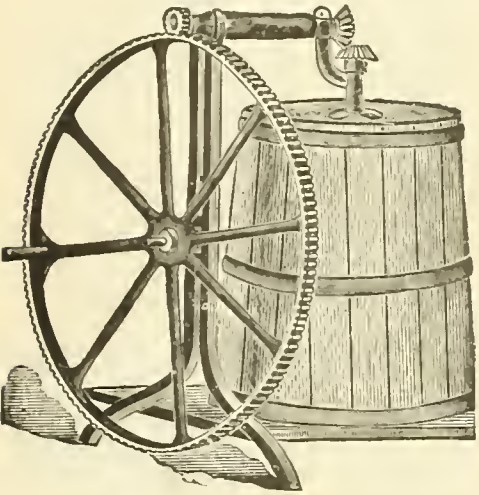
AMESBURY'S sweepstake for best White Wyandotte cock, 2 hens, 2 cockerels and 5 pullets, we won with ten birds whose average score was 94 points each.

HAVERHILL'S sweepstake for ten highest scoring birds in the American class, which consisted of over four hundred entries, was captured by our string; also Grand Silver Cup Special, with the other special for best Barred Plymouth Rock cock, hen, 2 cockerels and 2 pullets.

These great average records show the superiority of our breeding yards over those that win a few single bird prizes. Eggs from our best matings \$2 sitting; 3 sittings \$5. Orders booked now, and shipped later in order of receipt. Choice breeding cockerels \$2 to \$3.50 to make room.

J. H. THOMPSON,

13 Emerson Street, Haverhill, Mass.



## Mr. Chester Starts in Business.

I saw advertised in the journals the wonderful Queen Butter Maker, and I sent and got one. The Company also gave me the agency, and I am going to make a fortune selling them. Everyone says the principle is perfect. I sold eight the first day, and made \$24.00; the next day it rained, and I only sold two and made \$6.00. I am perfectly delighted with my success and am sure I can make \$500 a month and not work hard either. I will devote my whole time to it, as it is the easiest thing to sell I ever saw. I have nothing to do when my Butter Makers come but deliver them, as they sell right at the gate. I met Mr. Haney, of Melham, who said he sold 75 the first two weeks, and made \$262.50. Any person can get cinders by writing the Company as above, who will give territory and sell machines to anyone who may ask.

R. CHESTER.

## A FORTUNE AT THE DOOR.

Butter made in two minutes is what I did, and I am going to make a fortune selling the Queen Butter Maker, as everyone that I have shown it to wants one. It takes like wild fire out here; the butter comes as if by magic, and besides so easy turned. My wife started the Butter Maker as a team was leaving the yard with a load of wood, and before it was 40 rods away the churning was done. I am perfectly delighted with my success, and feel sure I am going to make \$100 a month, and not work hard either. I will devote my whole time to it, as it is the easiest thing to sell I ever saw. I met Mr. Hines of Columbus, who had made \$75 the first week, which is only five days. Anybody can get cinders by writing the Company, who will give territory and sell machines to anybody who may ask.

WILL C.

Anyone, whether they have much or little money, should write The Queen Butter Maker Co., 125 E. Third St., Cincinnati, O., and obtain their wholesale price list and special terms to agents; 100,000 will be sold in the next two or three months. Why not get in with the crowd and make money? The Butter Makers are made in five, ten and twenty gallon sizes, also nickel plated, with glass tubs.

## STAFFORD IS IN THE LEAD AGAIN

with his Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. A few of the premiums won this year are as follows: G. S. H., 1st pen, 1st hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 4th cock, S. S. H., 1st pen, 1st pullet, 3rd cockerel, 5th hen, at Hagerstown, Md.; G. S. H., 1st pen, 1st hen, S. S. H., 1st cock, 1st hen, 2d pen, 2d pullet, 2d cockerel, at Rhode Island State fair; the same at other shows, but it would take too much space to mention them all. Stock for sale at all times bred from pens second to none in the country. Write for cat.

URIAH STAFFORD, Pawtucket, R. I.

THE BUSY BEE and how to make money with it as taught by CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. It is a handsome illustrated magazine and we send free sample copy with Book on Bee Culture and Book on Bee Supplies to all who name this paper in writing.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., MEDINA, OHIO.

### Best Food for Fattening.

Mr. Editor:—What is the best food for fattening poultry for market? F. W. Lancaster, N. Y.

Corn, corn meal and meat meal. We would advise a morning feed of two-thirds corn meal and one-third meat meal, well mixed together, then wet up with skim milk, just moist enough to be crumbly. At noon and night feed cracked corn, all the fowls will eat. Give milk to drink if you have it, if not clear water.

The rations for "specially fattening" were given in January 1st number.

### Practical Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Editor:—I think I've never told you that I raised seven fowls from the sitting of P. Rock eggs I bought of you a year ago last spring. Four of them are hens, the largest I ever reared. I weighed one a few days ago; she was no larger than the others—weight nine pounds. They weren't so beautifully marked as some birds I have had, but for utility they are all right. I kept two of the cocks for breeding purposes, and I think I never reared a handsomer lot of stock than their progeny, and, more than that, one of the pullets hatched the last week in April, (of this year), began laying the 12th of September, a thing hitherto unknown in my experience. She laid two litters of fourteen eggs each, and, I think, is laying now.

Your utility fowls are filling a long felt want. They weigh well, and lay well.

Dec. 20th, 1897.

"GRACE."

[That is all right excepting the weights, which appear to be too heavy for best results. We don't like those too large birds; they do not (as a rule) prove as good layers as the medium sized "finer" birds.—ED.]

### A Washington Show Error.

Mr. John M. Luckenbill, Reading, Pa., won 1st on White Wyandotte hen at Washington, instead of A. P. Groves, as stated in our report.

### A Closing Out Sale.

Mr. E. Bertram Pike, of Pike Station, N. H., advertises on page 29 a sale of his entire stock and poultry interest, business arrangements just made compelling him to be away from home for the next two years, and making it necessary for him to retire from the poultry business.

This is a rare opportunity for intending buyers to get good stock at a low price. Mr. Pike's stock is of the very best, and as it must be sold, "no reasonable offer will be refused."

### A Boy's Good Showing.

Dear Mr. Hunter:—I did pretty well with my birds at the Fitchburg show. The old cock had been "off his feed" for five or six weeks, and only weighed eight pounds, so he was cut three points for weight. If he had been up to weight he would have taken 1st; he scored 90 as it was.

I entered one cock, four hens, seven cockerels, eleven pullets. Three scored 95 points each; three 94½; eight 94; two 93½; three 93; three 92½, and one 90. Isn't that a pretty good score?

I hope to see you at Boston show.

Respectfully yours,

GERRY B. LAWRENCE.

Ashby, Mass., Jan'y 3, 1898.

### White Wonder Club Meeting.

The American White Wonder Club will hold its annual meeting at Mechanics Building, Boston, Jan. 19th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all White Wonder breeders to attend.

H. W. HEATH, President.

A. P. ROSCOE, Secretary.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India physician, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 220 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## FREE SEED

Your choice of a packet either Celery, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Pepper, Radish, Tomato, Turnip, or Asparagus, 25 colors; Peppies, 10 varieties; Phlox, 30 sorts; Giant Pansies, 40 colors; Pinks, 15 sorts; Sweet Peas, 30 colors; free for trial only 3c. Bargain Catalogue of Seeds for 1898 sent free with every order. Do not buy until you see my offers. F. B. MILLS, Rose Hill, N. Y.

### HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED Hamburg cock, score 84 J. Y. Bicknell, Judge. Also 5 cockerels and 10 pullets, bred from same. Will sell at reasonable price. Write J. K. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

### HOUDANS.

HOUDANS only. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 30. A few more nice cockerels for sale. L. H. Burpee, Auburn, N. H.

### INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE PERFECTED incubators. Cash, installments, or rented. The Perfected regulator fits any incubator. 4 cts. in stamps for circular. H. D. Monilton, Taunton, Mass.

400-EGG hot water Reliable Inc. latest improved, \$30. C. C. Ryder, Yarmouthport, Mass. FOR SALE—cheap, hot water Reliable Incubator, new, C. Stanley Brown, care W. B. Threapleton, Howard and Huntington Sts., Phila., Pa.

200-EGG Monarch Incubator, 1 Baskin hot water brooder, and 6 hot air brooders. Good as new. Box 46, Framingham, Mass.

14 SECOND hand Prairie States—perfect order. Special duck machines. Price \$35, or \$50 in lots of 5 or more. Wm. H. Truslow, Stroudsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE. Incubator, P. S. 200; brooder, library, bone mill, few Brahmas, Leghorns, Bargains. Dr. Farrell, Somers, Conn.

600-EGG Monarch guaranteed in perfect running order cheap. C. W. Beck, Wickford, R. I.

TWO new Simplicity or Von Culin Incubators, 250-egg size in first class order. Will exchange for cash or first class White Wyandottes. Write J. E. Stevenson, Columbus, N. J.

1 NEW PLYMOUTH incubator for sale at a discount. Gerry B. Lawrence, Ashby, Mass.

4 PRAIRIE STATE brooders, outdoor, 100 chick, used one year, good as new, \$6 each. G. Gates, Wilmington, Mass.

### LANCSHANS.

BLK Langs., early maturing, prolific laying stock. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. John Tufts, Rockport, Mass.

BLACK and White Langshans, prolific layers. Bargains in cockerels scoring 91 to 95 points. Hughes, Robinson, and K. & S. strains. Fertile eggs, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Geo. P. Coffin, Box 92, Freeport, Me.

BLACK Lang, pullets from thoroughbred stock. May hatched. Chas. W. Perry, Elmwood, Ct.

### LEGHORNS.

AT HARD time prices. S. C. Buff Leghorns exclusively, from the best breeding strains in the land. 10 yrs experience. D. L. Prisch, Middleport, N. Y.

COCKERELS \$1.50 and \$2 each. No better ones east or west. S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Address Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns exclusively. A few more choice breeding cockerels I think might suit you. Just drop a line and find out about them. Edw. T. Murphy, Box 102, E. Whitman, Mass.

FOR SALE.—500 Single and R. C. Brown and Wh. Leghorns. Pullets, cockerels and yearling hens bred for layers. Write for prices. Address, Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

THE GRIFFITHS' strain of S. C. White Leghorns acknowledged one of the finest in America for both beauty and utility. Write wants. Large stock fine cockerels cheap. Tyler Hill, Pa.

\$2 S. C. W. Leg. cock's from laying strains, pure white. G. L. Geibel, Box 75, Danbury, Ct.

300 CHOICE S. C. White Leghorn pullets and cockerels, \$1 each. Belgian Hares, \$2 a pair. L. Brown, Sturbridge, Mass.

BUFF Leghorns. Arnold, Shepherd and Dr. Wyant strains, fine breeding cockerels, \$3 each. Geo. A. Harbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

### MINORCAS.

BLACK Min. exc. Young stock and breeding hens. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

800 MINORCA FOWLS and chicks for sale. They lay more and larger eggs than any other breed of fowls and win more prizes. Large catalogue tells the rest. G. H. Northrup, Racineville, N. Y.

MARSHALL'S Minorcas, winners of ten 1st and special prizes at Amesbury, Newburyport and Peabody shows, 1897. Fine stock for exhibition and breeding, cheap. C. E. Marshall, Rowley, Mass.

TWO EXTRA fine Black Minorca cockerels, \$3 each; others, \$2. Hens and pullets, \$1 to \$1.25. 1 cock \$2. All fine stock. L. G. Andrus, Elyria, O.

R. AND S. C. Black Minorcas, choice cockerels \$2 to \$3 each. Geo. A. Harbert, Cuyler, N. Y.

15 B. MIN. cockerels from the mating that produced the following winners at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 28-31, '97—1st and 2d cockerels, 94½ and 94; 1st and 3d pullets, 94½ and 94; 1st pen, 1897; 4 specials—W. B. Atherton, Judge—\$1.50 to \$5 each. Wm. H. Nobbs, West Townsend, Mass.

BLACK Min. cock's from imp. and prize stock. \$2 to \$5 each. Geo. H. Fiskett, Winsted, Ct.

### PET STOCK.

100 BREEDING Belgian Hares bred from carefully selected importations, to combine health, size and color. Special prices for Dec. and Jan.; cir. free. Arthur W. Kirk, Forestgrove, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL Angora cats for sale, or exchange for fine poultry. Rose Farm, Box 81, Norwich, Ct.

### PIGEONS.

MAMMOTH ENGLISH RUNTS, Dr. Kendall's stock, grand birds, measuring from 24 to 35 inches tip to tip of wings, \$5 each. M. Peters, Barnstable, Mass.

RUNTS. I still have a large stock of Runts. Corres. solicited. J. E. Morse, Wrentham, Mass.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FOR SALE.—B. and White P. Rocks, pullets, cockerels and yearling hens, in lots to suit. Write. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

Few choice pure bred B. P. Rock cockerels at \$2 each. Jay Wood, Knowlesville, N. Y.

EXTRA fine cockerels, \$2 each, pullets \$1 each. Hens, \$1 each. Hawksins and Thompson strains. Only a few left. L. G. Andrus, Elyria, O.

BARRED and W. P. Rocks. Males disposed of. Last year's breeding hens, Garrod only, at reasonable prices. Evergreen Pt. Yards, Red Hook on Hudson, N. Y. H. J. Curtis.

B. P. ROCK eggs, from vigorous birds (Thompson strain), with farm range, bred from and include prize winners, \$2 per 15. J. Edwin Hill, Gouverneur, N. Y.

FOR SALE. 50 W. P. Rock pullets. Sold for want of room, price low. Elmwood Poultry Yards. Wm. Loynd, Grafton, Mass.

VIGOROUS farm raised Buff P. Rocks. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Mrs. A. L. Powers, Leominster, Mass.

BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock eggs from pure and healthy strain, to any part of United States, express paid, for \$1.50 sitting of 15.

Wm. Feeney, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

WHITE P. Rocks, choice cockerels, weigh 8 lbs. or over. \$2 each; 15 eggs \$1. Wm. E. Hinds, De Ruyter, N. Y.

### POLISH.

POLISH EGGS FOR HATCHING. We are receiving orders now for eggs for hatching at \$2 per 15 straight, no reduction. Madison Square Garden and other leading show winners. If you want Polish that have fine large crests, typical shape, elegant plumage, buy your eggs from us. Orr's Poultry Yards, Box 1, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

### POULTRY CURES.

TRIAL—8-2c, stamps, removes canker for poultry and pigeons. Allen's Discovery, Greenbush, Albany, N. Y.

### POULTRY FARMS.

POULTRY and dairy farm, 130 acres, brooks, springs, pond, timber. Dr. Farrell, Somers, Conn.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES.

SEA SHELLS for poultry. Send for circular. Robert Chapman, Jr., 16 Claremont Park, Boston, Mass.

SEA SHELLS for poultry. Ton lots in barrels, \$5.50. A. D. Knowles, Guilford, Conn.

STANDARD Incubator Thermometers two for a dollar, by mail. Neubeck's Patented Moisture Gauge \$1.00; German Patent Hygroscope \$1.50. Send stamp for price list to A. Neubeck & Co., 45 East 23d St., New York.

OVAMEAD, the great egg producer. Trial box 25 cents postpaid. J. T. Rhodes, Leeburg, Pa.

### SWINE.

THOROUGHbred Berkshire Pigs, 12 weeks old, \$5 a pair; mated for breeding; no akin. Order direct. T. C. Chapman & Son, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.

### TURKEYS.

FOR SALE.—White Holland and M. B. turkeys. Write. Oakland Farm, Kelsey, Ohio.

CHAMPION Bronze turkeys, 300 for sale. Prize stock. Largest breeder in the west. Write. Chas. McClave, Box 24, New London, Ohio.

### WANTED.

WANTED. 2nd hand incubators, brooder stove and pipe, double loop preferred. Also man with some capital to take one-half interest in poultry plant. Chas. H. Roach, Delight, Md.

WANTED, 400 White Plym. Rocks, 400 White Wyandottes. No fancy prices. E. M. Chessman, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

WANTED green bone and clover cutter. Inc. and brooder. E. H. Lyon, Highgate Centre, Vt.

SITUATION by a practical poultryman. Single man, middle aged, had ten years experience with incubators and brooders. Can furnish good reference. Jas. V. Wyant, Bowlsville, Ohio.

WANTED, competent man, married preferred, to take charge of a small poultry farm 13 miles south of Boston. Call or address W. G. Davis, 180 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED, single man who understands the raising of ducks and chickens from the incubator to dressing for the market. State wages. Address E. M. Chessman, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 500 hens that were raised on farms, and have always had free range. Pure breeds not required, but they must be high grades at least, in which the blood of one breed predominates. That of Cochins, Brahma or Barred Plymouth Rock preferred. Must be selected. Calls, runs and weak or other of specimens not wanted at any price. Describe stock and circumstances under which they were grown and kept, and give number, age, and lowest cash price. Samuel Cushman, Pawtucket, R. I.

### WYANDOTTES.

WYANDOTTES, White and Buff. Enquire about them. S. H. Bellows, Athol, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, Felt strain, choice breeding cockerels and pullets, also fine yearling cock birds. If you want good stock at a reasonable price write. Catalogue free. A. Holmes, Cuyler, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandotte yearling's \$1.50; ck's \$3 to \$5; pullets \$3. M. G. Shaw, Box 281, Weylesley, Mass.

GOOD, strong, vigorous Wh. Wyandotte cock's for crossing, \$1.50 ea. S. Dean, Oak Hill, N. Y.

WHITE WYAND. Trio for sale for want of room. J. F. Randall, Marblehead, Mass.

SILVER LACED Wyand. cockerels, \$5 to \$8 each. Geo. A. Whitney, Athol Centre, Mass.

BUFF AND WHITE Wyand. eggs from standard stock. Rush D. Rogers, Moorestown, N. J.

W. WYANDOTTE and Pekin duck eggs \$2 per 15. Geo. R. Schanber, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandottes exclusively; brown eggs from large vigorous early laying stock, \$1 per 15; for incubator, \$5 per 100. Stock in season. Sat. guaranteed. A. M. Jernall, No. Attleboro, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, brown egg strain, prolific layers. Cockerels for breeding, \$2, \$3 and \$4 ea. J. H. Fleming, Dumellen, N. J.

BROWN W. Wy. eggs from winter layers, \$1 per 15. W. W. Bohu, Robesonia, Pa.

GOLDEN and Silver Wyandottes, prize winners from prize winning strains, and bred right down for business; 12 years a breeder. Sylvan Grove Poultry Farm, Bernardston, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for prize breeding from stock that won 1st prizes R. I., Boston and New York, \$2 to \$5. Brile colored eggs, \$3 per 15. J. S. Gates, Westboro, Mass.

W. H. WYANDOTTES. Business and brown eggs. Eggs by single sitting or by 100. Rush Vaughan, Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE Wyandotte cockerels Str. King and Hunter str., \$1.50 to \$3 each. Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 15. W. B. Ganiard, Box 215, Delta, Ohio.

WHITE Wyandottes, only. My birds are winners wherever shown. Won 13 firsts, 5 sec., 2 thirds, 9 specials on 24 entries this season, in strong competition; bred for utility well as fancy. Stock of large size, and layers of dark eggs. Book your orders for eggs now. A few fine cockerels for sale. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 40. J. W. Andrews, Dighton, Mass.

W. WYAND. cock's and pullets, brown egg strain, Ap. hatch. H. L. Haynes, West Acton, Mass.

W. H. Wy. Eggs from business fowls, \$5 per 100; \$1 per 15. Special matings \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 26. Few cock's. G. A. Ed. Reynolds, Marlboro, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and pullets, large dark egg strains, eggs for setting. Telephone 110-3. G. L. Hoyt, Waltham, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS 7 to 12 lbs.; good combs, form and color, \$1.50 to \$2 each. W. E. Smith, South Natick, Mass.

176 Farm, Warner, N. H., money making prolific br. egg. B. P. R. W. Wy., Lt. Bra., C. I. Gas.

### Black Minorca Weight.

Mr. Editor:—I for one, do not advocate an increase of weight of the Black Minorca. I notice in the article of J. H. Doane, in your last issue, that by increasing the size of the bird we increase the size of the egg. Now will some wise prophet who advocates such nonsense tell me why it is that the Black Minorca female now weighing six pounds or under, lays a larger egg than the Brahma weighing ten pounds, or in fact any breed in the Asiatic class? If increase of size increases the size of the eggs, how then do you account for the above fact according to the theory of my Bro. Doane? We would soon have a Minorca laying eggs the size of a football. Now there is a happy medium in all things. The finest looking and most active women are the ones of medium size; the most useful, active and symmetrical horses are of medium size. The most useful and productive cows are of medium size. The best quality of wool we find on the sheep of medium size. The most profitable pig that a farmer can raise is the one of medium size. The hen that now lays the largest egg and the greatest number in three hundred and sixty-five days is the Black Minorca, and she is of medium size. Large horses are coarse, are not as active as the medium sized horses, and cannot endure, or cover the ground that smaller horses can in the same number of hours. The large cow you will find coarse and rangy, requiring more feed in order to fat or to produce the same quantity of milk than the smaller cow.

Now why is it that some breeders advocate an increase of weight for Black Minorcas? That they are today the champion egg producers of the world, is due mostly to their almost ceaseless activity, which is only constitutional to the small or medium sized bird. To add to the weight of the Minorca would to my mind be a very serious mistake. They are now a most beautiful bird, symmetrical in form, with every curve and outline pleasing to the eye. To increase their size you simply make them coarse, retard their rapid maturing and early laying qualities. This is not all. Stop and think regarding the danger in which a fancier places a really fine specimen that he wishes to exhibit; for wherever you place the standard weight so high that the bird, in order to reach it must be rolling in fat, which will have to be the case if you increase the weight clause, what have you got? Simply a bird on your hands whose usefulness is gone, which in case of a developed cold taken at the show room, nine times out of ten will die. An overfat bird is an injured bird. For all practical purposes, and when one advocates a thing that hits hard the practical part of the specimen, it is, in my mind a mistake. I want a man when he advocates increasing the standard weight for Minorcas to give his reasons why. One says, "we want something to breed up to." What do you want the weight clause increased for—and what benefit are we to derive from it? There is only one thing that I can see in the matter of increased weight, and that is more carcass, and that means coarser meat. It does seem to me that to sacrifice a really fine bird for a little more meat, is a piece of foolishness. I think I can truthfully state that the large majority of Black Minorcas found in the yards of the famous breeders in this country today will not reach the present standard weight. Almost the first question asked at the present time by the purchaser is, "Have you a first class pullet or cockerel that is up on weight?" and nine out of ten replies will be, "not quite, but will be by the time you want to show it." Let the weight clause remain as it is, for there is no benefit to be derived from increasing it.

Hopkinton, N. H. W. T. GREENE.

[We think Mr. Greene is in error in assuming that Mr. Doane advocates increasing the standard weights. We can find no such advocacy in the latter gentleman's article. What he says is simply that it is easy to get the birds over standard weights, and that breeding to large size has increased the size of the eggs. Mr. D. may want the weights increased. We don't know about that. He doesn't say so in his article. The contention that medium sized animals are most active, most productive, most serviceable, and most profitable, is not well taken; a little observation and a little thought should convince the most zealous advocate of medium size that the exceptions

to the rule are so numerous as to invalidate the rule. The subject is too big to treat in a short note. It is a subject worth study, and worth an extended article. As to the general utility of medium sized animals, that is a question that must depend very much on what place the animal is designed to fill. We would like to hear from readers who have considered the subject.—J. H. R.]

### Profit per Pen.

Mr. Editor:—Can you give me any facts, not theories, as to the number of fowls I could keep in two houses (each 120 x 12), of ten pens each, with yards 132 x 12? Of course the best profit per head would be secured by keeping only ten or twelve fowls in each pen; but it is not the profit per head, it is the profit per pen I am confronted with. There must be others in the same situation as myself, who feel that they must get all they can out of the buildings they already have. This year just ending is my first, and I am almost certain that I have made more total profit from keeping three hundred and sixty hens in the above houses than I could have made from keeping only two hundred. Could I keep still more? Or must I experiment it all out for myself?

I am ready to join your experiment club, and would like to try one pen of ten and one pen of twenty hens, all of the same age, size, and breed, side by side; but one single trial like that for a year would not be much to go by, unless some others would make the same experiment.

B. F. B.

Oakville, Ct.

[Two hundred hens in twenty pens (12x12) would have each 14.4 feet of floor space, which is forty-four per cent more than the space we allow as ample for a hen. Fifteen hens to a pen would be about right, according to our rule. Mr. B. kept eighteen in each pen. Now while he is a little in doubt as to whether he got a better profit from eighteen hens in a pen than he would have had from ten or twelve in the same space, we think it likely that he did get a better profit per pen from the fowls, as he kept them, than he would have had from the smaller number; and we also think it probable that had he reduced his flock to three hundred head his profit on the plant would have been better than from either three hundred and sixty fowls or two hundred fowls in the same quarters.

We hope he will try the experiment with ten, fifteen, and twenty hens to a pen, and that others also will make the same experiment. A good many experiments of this kind will come up as we get our club in working order. We cannot arrange for all at once; but will get at them all in time.—ED.]

### Raising Turkeys in Brooder.

Mr. Editor:—I send an answer to your subscriber, page 426, December 1 issue, as to raising turkeys in brooders. I sent the same question to your paper last spring, but receiving no answer, had to work it out myself.

Yours, etc., FRANCES R. KIRK.

Oakdale P. O., Maryland.

Last spring I was successful in raising turkeys in outdoor brooders. The first twenty were hatched the last week in April. They were taken from the mother before being dried off, for fear of vermin, and put into a brooder made by the directions given in James Rankin's "Sixteen Years' Experience in Artificial Poultry Raising." As it was to be used out of doors, a box was made enough larger than the brooder to slip over it easily, with slanted roof a couple of feet higher than the top of the brooder, covered with tar paper, and an open front with hinged door falling low enough to close the front at night. It was heated by a kerosene lamp, with an American diamond burner. With fifty feet of eighteen inch wire netting, an ample yard was made in front of the brooder. The turkeys were kept supplied with grit, charcoal, and a dust bath. The brooder was scalded daily with boiling water, and brooder and run changed as soon as the grass was tramped down. When old enough to do without heat, a large coop with roosts was substituted for the brooder. The first of August the turkeys weighed from six to seven pounds, and were free from vermin, strong and thrifty.

# Nervous Breakdown

It Comes to the Preacher from Over Study and Brain Tire—It Comes to Any Person, too, who Worries and Frets.

From the Huron Tribune, Bad Axe, Mich.

A "breaking down of the nervous system," is a modern expression,—a modern complaint. It is induced by prolonged strain and overtaxing of the nervous system, and is a product of overhurry and hustle. It affects the preacher and the lawyer—the direct result of brain tire. It affects people in any walk of life, too, who worry and fret. It means a depleting of the nerve forces.

It is curable by complete rest and change of scene, also by the use of nerve restoratives and nerve foods. As the first method is not within the reach of all, the latter offers the most universal and practical method of treating the complaint. When it is determined that medicine is to be used, select that one which contains the most nerve nourishing properties. Do not take nerve tonics. They only stimulate, and the reaction leaves you worse than you were before. Select the medicine that is to the nerves what meat is to the body—one that as it builds up the nerves, also increases your weight. The best thing for the purpose is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the reputation of which is built up by solid and indisputable proof, and which is known in every hamlet in the country.

As a proof of its merits in such cases, read the following letter of a clergyman:

Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.  
Dear Sirs:—In April, 1896, I was a hopeless case, owing to a complete breaking down of my nervous system, and to a persistent stomach trouble. I had been treated by a great many physicians, but received no permanent benefit. I had been down four times with nervous prostration, and twice with gastritis. These attacks would come with such violence as to throw me into spasms. The time came when physicians said I must stop preaching, or die. I would be so exhausted after the last service on Sunday that I could scarcely get from the pulpit. Many a time I have had to sit down and rest before I could leave the church, in order to gain a little strength. I could eat neither

meat nor vegetables. I dared not allow my bare feet to so much as touch the cold carpet or floor, to say nothing of taking a cold foot bath. If I did I was immediately seized with cramps. In this condition I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took one box, and felt no better—in fact worse. I said I would take no more, but my wife urged the matter, feeling my life depended upon the result, as everything else had failed, and I was "used up." I therefore continued to take them. Since then, (and it has been several months), I have had but one slight attack, and have enjoyed life. Have preached all summer, and held revival meetings for fifteen weeks. During that time my wife was sick seven weeks, so that my rest was much broken. Some nights I did not sleep at all. I have had no muscular exercise for years until recently, when I have done some work in my garden, and my muscles stand the test remarkably well. I can eat anything I desire, and can now enjoy a cold bath daily. Every Sabbath I preach three times, and now think I am good for another twenty years if the Lord wills. I am surprised at myself, and sometimes think it cannot be possible that I have accomplished what I have.

(Signed) "Rev. J. N. McCREADY,  
Elkton, Mich."

Find attached the affidavit of Mr. McCready, made before a notary public.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.  
COUNTY OF TUSCOLA, }

J. N. McCready being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statements made by him are true. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1897.

J. D. BROOKES, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.



## Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly

25cts.: \$3 a Year, Premium with each Subscription.

Every Month: Over 100 Illustrations, New Cover, Colored Frontispiece, 128 Pages.

VAST IMPROVEMENTS have been made in this Magazine, and THE NEW FEATURES of 1898 will make it even better than ever before.

**FREE.**—A year's subscription to Farm-Poultry to every person sending us subscription to Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, Price \$3, before February 1st.

### The Great Jackson Series

Began with November number, will continue through several months, and will cover the entire career of Andrew Jackson. Among the contributors are Governor Taylor, of Tennessee; Colonel Andrew Jackson, grandson of the General; Captain John Allison, of Tennessee; Hon. A. Oakley Hall, Captain John M. Tobin, and others. Profusely illustrated with old and rare portraits of "Old Hickory" and prominent people of his time.

**College Articles.**—Two more papers in the very successful articles on "American Universities and Colleges," which began in Nov., 1896. These will treat of Harvard and Princeton, with portraits, groups, etc.

**Short Stories.**—Many excellent stories have been secured for publication in the POPULAR MONTHLY. A glance at the Christmas number, with stories by FRANK R. STOCKTON, AMELIA E. BARRE and MARGARET E. SANGSTER, will indicate the improvement in the line of fiction.

A New Serial Story will follow "The Cat-paw," which will end shortly.

### Religious Denominations.

A series of illustrated articles on religious denominations in America. First paper on "The Baptists," by Gen. T. J. Morgan, LL. D., Sec'y Am. Baptist Mission Society. Others papers on the Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics, written by some one prominently identified with each sect.

**Articles of Travel.**—This magazine will continue its articles on interesting out-of-the-way places, liberally illustrated from original sketches and photographs.

**For the Boys and Girls.**—Each month are devoted several pages to short stories, practical articles and pictures for younger members of the family. Contributions by HORATIO ALGER, JR., EDWARD S. ELLIS, SOPHIE SWETT, and other well-known juvenile writers.

Additional to the features mentioned there will be many striking and original illustrated articles.

**SPECIAL.**—Mention this publication, and a specimen copy of the modern FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY, with illustrated Premium List, sent for 10cts.; with Beautiful Colored Art Plate (12 x 36 inches), "A Yard of Pansies," or "A Yard of Poppies," 20cts., stamps or coin.

Send for Descriptive Circulars: New Illustrated Bible; also Life of Gen. R. E. Lee.

FRANK LESLIE'S Publishing House,

42-44 Bond St., New York.

### Winter Work for Missouri Farmers.

The agricultural department of the State University offers work this winter for farmers, dairymen and horticulturists that will do much to improve the agriculture of Missouri, if properly appreciated by the public. This work begins January 4, 1898, and continues twelve weeks. It is a training school in the best up-to-date methods of general farming, stock growing, breeding and feeding, dairying, fruit growing and gardening. The work is entirely practical, and the results of previous sessions of this school have clearly shown that any farmer of reasonable intelligence will be able to use the information gained there profitably throughout the remainder of his life. Even experienced and successful farmers and horticulturists have found many things of great value to them in these courses. The tuition is free, and the course is open to all without entrance examinations. The young men and young women of this county who expect to farm should not miss this opportunity of posting themselves on the best up-to-date methods of farming. Send to the university for an illustrated catalogue of these courses, and begin your preparation to attend this winter.

We are in receipt of the Poultry Guide and catalogue of the Sunflower Poultry and Seed Farm, Freeport, Ill., which is an excellent one, setting forth the merits of their fine poultry and their line of seeds. It gives several plans of poultry houses, and the price is 15c. Address for same, JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., Box 140, Freeport, Ill.

Mr. Geo. M. Leffel, Springfield, Ohio, has been winning a good share of the prizes at the western shows on his strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks. We are informed that he won at Cleveland, 1st and 2d on cock, each scoring 92. On hens 1st, 2d, tied 3d, and won 4th, the score being 94, 93½, 93, 92½. Cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d—94½, 92½, 92½. Pullet, 1st, 94; 2d, 93½; 3d, 93; and 4th, 92½. 1st and 2d pen, 188½, 185½ on two entries only. At Bellefontaine, Ohio, 1st cock, 1st and 2d cockerel; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th hen; pullet, 2d and third. Mr. Leffel has good stock, and our western readers should look up his ad. in this issue.

F. A. P. Coburn, of Lowell, Mass., does not exhibit very often, preferring to let his customers do the exhibiting, but when he does exhibit he takes his share of the prizes.

He sends us word that at the recent Haverhill show he won first and special prize for best exhibition pen of B. Plym. Rocks, and quite a number of other prizes in strong competition.

His third prize cockerel scored within one-half point of the first prize bird. Mr. Coburn breeds standard bred birds, but at the same time he wants good egg records and choice market poultry, as this is quite an item in his business. He sends us a sample of an egg record he is getting out, for the purpose of keeping the record of individual pens. Look up his ad.

### Safety in Buying Seeds.

There is no other way to measure the value of seed than by the value of the crop. A good crop simply can not come from poor seed. Second rate seeds will waste good land, good fertilizer, and good labor, and the crop won't pay expenses. Now, as the practical farmer cannot afford to waste time testing seeds to find out whether they are true to name, sound and clean, it stands to reason that the only safe way to buy seeds is to seek the protection of a name that has stood for reliability in the past. The great seed house of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., has sold seeds all over the United States and Canada for the last forty-two years, and the steady growth of the business is a sure indication that Ferry seeds have given satisfaction. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1898, a standard guide for farmers and gardeners, containing much valuable information, is sent free to persons writing for it.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient remedy for Bronchial Affections and Coughs. Sold only in boxes.

### A Good Meat Meal.

We are asked if Messrs. Smith & Romaine's "B. B. & B." is as good an animal food as "beef scraps," and we say, without hesitation, yes, and we think it better. It has one very considerable advantage in that it is made out of the very freshest of materials, as Mr. Smith is the treasurer of the Jersey City abattoir, and contracts with that slaughtering establishment for the heads, plucks, etc., of which B. B. & B. is made. These materials are loaded on a car, run out to the works at Hackensack, kiln-dried and ground into meal almost before the animal heat has left it. In this manner the material is manufactured while absolutely fresh and sweet, not a particle of tainted meat about it; hence the quality is always of the best.

### A Favorite Calendar.

With the approach of a new year most people discover the need of a new calendar. This fact accounts for the great number of these articles that burden the mails at this time. Among them all the one which suits us best is that published by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper and Magazine Advertising Agents, Philadelphia. The 1898 edition has just arrived and been put in commission. Perhaps its chief attraction is that the figures are clear enough to be read across a room. It is, however, a most handsome specimen of the printers' art, while its business talk always interests business men. We are not surprised to learn that the edition has been doubled in recent years. Its price (25 cents) includes delivery by mail to any address in perfect condition.

### PAINT TALKS.

#### ECONOMY OF PAINTING.

Owners of buildings should realize that it pays to use paint. A building or even a fence costs money, and repairs are expensive. The only way to preserve material in buildings is to protect them with paint. The weather and the sun then exert their destructive influences only upon the cheap, easily renewable covering.

As with the exterior, so with the interior; paint is cheap, clean, cheerful and easily renewable; while wall-paper, with its decaying paste and its crumbling, deleterious colors, is a disease-breeding, microbe-harboring, dirty makeshift. Paint, when dirty, can be washed; and when, after long service, renewal is desired, a fresh coating makes it new, sweet and bright.

But in selecting paints, the buyer should know what to avoid; for paints which are not durable and which have poisonous properties should certainly not be used upon dwelling houses.

It is well known among paint manufacturers that the basis of the best paints in use is oxide of zinc or zinc-white. Thousands of tons of excellent white paints are sold yearly under the title of "lead," which contain no lead except in the name on the label. They are popular with property owners because of their durability and with dealers because of their popularity. Why then are they called "lead-paints" instead of "zinc-paints"? The story is a long one, but it is sufficient to point out the fact that the manufacturers of lead have spent a fortune advertising white lead, and the manufacturers of combination paints have found it profitable to reap the benefits of this advertising by calling every white paint "lead."

Pure lead, however, begins to undergo chemical change from the moment it leaves the brush, and change continues rapidly until it has crumbled from the painted surface. In the course of this decay it is washed off from roofs, houses and fences into the drinking water, and is dusted off doors, base-boards and window frames into the air of living rooms, to produce a thousand forms of mysterious ailments—the symptoms of chronic lead poisoning.

Zinc-white is not poisonous. Paints made with it do not crumble from the surface to which they are applied, and the chief objection painters have against it is that it lasts too long.

The property owner should, therefore, keep his property well painted; but he should be sure that pure lead is not used in the painting. It may be accepted as an axiom that, all things being equal, the less lead and the more zinc there is in a paint, the better and the safer the paint.

STANTON DUDLEY.

### Seeds and Money.

With this issue of FARM-POULTRY Johnson & Stokes, the well known seed firm of Philadelphia, make their first announcement for the season of 1898. These people have been before the public so long and are so favorably known as to need no recommendation from us. We observe, however, that they are making some remarkable offers to their patrons this season by way of cash premiums—the object being to introduce and secure names for some new vegetables they propose to introduce next season. This plan seems to us to possess certain advantages, for the grower not only secures a valuable stock of seeds of these new varieties if he is successful, but may also secure a valuable cash premium. In flowers their special offer, in connection with their Banner Prize Collection, should interest our lady readers. Probably nothing in the world adds so much to the beauty and attractiveness of the home at so little expense as flowers. Write them, accepting some one of these propositions, and thereby secure a copy of their "Garden and Farm Manual," which is a work of much value. Mention FARM-POULTRY.



### KING OF THE POULTRY YARD

SOLD ONLY IN 50 AND 100-LB. SEALED PACKAGES.

### READ THIS OPINION OF A PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN:

H. FRED. PARRISH,  
BREEDER OF BLACK MINOROCAS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1897.

THE AMERICAN CEREAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have for the past fourteen months used the American Poultry Food, prepared by your Company both for adult and young stock, with a success heretofore unknown to me. For poultry raisers—whether for market or eggs—this food touches the spot exactly.

Very respectfully

H. FRED. PARRISH.

If your local dealer does not keep

### AMERICAN POULTRY FOOD

For sample and particulars address

THE AMERICAN CEREAL COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., or Boston, Mass.

Better than **KLONDIKE GOLD, \$3.60 for \$1.**

NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, greatest 20 page newspaper in the United States ..... \$1.00  
YOUNG PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, religious, colors, 12 pages, size Youth's Companion ..... .60  
FARM JOURNAL, best 24-page farm paper, most popular in the United States ..... .50  
POULTRY KEEPER, twenty pages, printed in colors. It leads, others follow ..... .50  
P. K. Illustrators No. 1, 100 illustrations, poultry houses, incubators, brooders, etc. .... .25  
P. K. Illustrators No. 2, 75 illustrations, artificial incubation, care of chicks, etc. .... .25  
P. K. Illustrators No. 3, Poultry Diseases, Gapes, Roup, Cholera, Moulting, etc. .... .25  
P. K. Illustrators No. 4, Judging Fowls, description of breeds, Mating, Points, etc. .... .25  
For only \$1.00 we send these four papers one year and four books, postpaid, grand total \$3.60  
Sample P. K. with other offers free. POULTRY KEEPER CO., Box 28, Parkersburg, Pa.

### ONE OF THESE DAYS I

All of the People

Will realize that a few acres well tilled are better than many acres skimped.

Some of the People

Are now reaping the benefits to be derived from close and careful cultivation:

THESE SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE ARE SUBSCRIBERS TO

An Illustrated  
Journal of  
Gardening and  
Fruit Growing  
Every  
Saturday



Record of  
Current Events  
in Horticulture  
Est. 51 Years.  
\$1.00 per  
Year.

Offices: Rhinelander Building, Nos. 2 to 8 Duane Street, New York.

AMERICAN GARDENING is specially edited for all who wish to attain the highest possible development in the culture of choice Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables; to produce the best so as to command the highest possible market returns. AMERICAN GARDENING is the only paper published which covers every division of soil culture, from the commercial to the esthetic, adapting itself readily to the wants and necessities of all, from the hard working field laborer and cottager to the practical farmer, and from the mechanic with his small garden plot to the wealthy owner of a fine estate. It has more readers vitally interested in progressive horticulture than all other publications combined.

### THE 1898 ART CALENDAR.

READ OUR  
SPECIAL OFFER.

work of art suitable to the most elegant home, and as handsome a calendar as was ever published. There is not a line of advertising on these calendars to detract from their value. These calendars will not be sold by us for less than \$1.00 each. Address

AMERICAN GARDENING, P.O. Box 1697, New York City.

SPECIMEN COPY FREE.

MENTION FARM POULTRY.

The prettiest calendar of the season reaches us from the Bowker Company, of Boston, manufacturers of Bowker's Animal Meal and other poultry supplies. It is in the shape of a little girl carrying her hatful of "brand new" downy little chicks, and her bright blue eyes, dark brown hair and rosy cheeks, as well as the down on the chicks, are handsomely brought out in their natural colors. We do not imagine the Bowker Company intends to send out this handsome calendar generally, because it must be too expensive for indiscriminate distribution; but any reader who writes them he is a subscriber to this paper, and encloses five or six two cent stamps for postage will doubtless receive one of the calendars in return if he sends at once. It is certainly worth trying for, anyhow.

The announcement of *The Youth's Companion* for 1898 indicates that the fathers and mothers of *The Companion* families will look forward to its coming week by week as eagerly as the girls and boys. Indeed, every number of this delightful family paper contains matter addressed to the mature, reflective mind as well as to the eager, hopeful spirit of youth. The former will enjoy Mr. Gladstone's recollections of Arthur Henry Hallam, Senator Hoar's reminiscences of life in New England sixty years ago, the scientific articles of Pro. Shaler, Percival Lowell and Pro. Trowbridge, and the chapters on political oratory by Speaker Reed, Hon. Justin McCarthy and Col. Henry Watterson. The latter will find inexhaustible pleasure in the scores of good stories, anecdotes and bright miscellany which will be printed in the fifty-two issues of the year 1898. All new subscribers for the 1898 volume are receiving *The Companion Calendar*. Those who have seen it say that it is the handsomest calendar of the season, and the most charming bit of color-work yet produced by the publishers of this standard periodical. *The Youth's Companion*, price \$1.75, and *FARM-POULTRY*, price \$1.00, both one year for \$2.25, sent to *FARM-POULTRY*, Boston, Mass.

#### At Elmira, N. Y.,

B. G. Smith, breeder of White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, and Rose Comb White Leghorns, won everything possible as follows, (see ad. on back page): White Wyandottes—won two firsts on cock, one second, one third; cockerel one first; hen 1st and 2d; pullet 1st and 2d; 1st on pen. White Plymouth Rocks—cock 1st; cockerel 1st; pullet tie 1st and 2d; hen 1st and 2d; tie 1st on pen. Rose Comb White Leghorns—cock 2d; cockerel 1st; pullet 1st and 2d; hen 1st and 2d, 3d and 4th; 1st on pen; also the silver cup for the ten highest scoring birds in American class—nothing in his stock scoring less than 91 points—from that to 95½. A great record, and a grand place to buy exhibition birds.

#### The Golfer for 1898.

*The Golfer* opens the year with a brilliant prospect. The great growth of the game has placed this magazine in the foreground. It now has the field alone, for the publications that were started in the same field have not been able to stand the strain of *The Golfer's* superior work. Of all the magazines of all kinds that have been started since 1894, when *The Golfer* was established, this magazine has been the one brilliant success. Starting with 16 pages, it reached 32 in its first year; then it went to 48, and the publisher expects to reach 64 early in the year 1898. The causes that have worked to this grand success are *The Golfer's* great field of over one million golfers, men, women, and the youth of both sexes, and the fact that no expense has been spared to make *The Golfer* an interesting publication, editorially, pictorially and mechanically. Many new features are promised for this year, and as *The Golfer* has always been noted for giving more for its subscription price than has been promised, these new features may be reckoned a certainty. Next season the game of golf will be at its height, and as it is the only safe game for young and old it will be universally accepted. Mr. James Shields Murphy, having refused many flattering offers for his services, will continue to edit *The Golfer*, as usual.

#### Planet, Jr. Farming Up To Date.

Any one who thinks that farming is behind other occupations in enterprise and progressiveness has only to look through the new 1898 "Planet, Jr." book, published by S. L. Allen & Co., to be undeceived. The best and most practical application of mechanics to farm and garden work is shown in the various hoes, plows, seed drills, cultivators and other implements. These tools have stood the test of many years practical work, and every year shows improvements in the details. The "Planet, Jr." tools have decreased the cost and the hard work of farming, and have increased the crops and the profit. They have steadily grown in popularity and sales, because each one meets a real need of the farmer, doing work that would require a day by old methods, in an hour or less. No progressive farmer, or no one who desires to be up with the times, can afford to be without "Planet, Jr." implements. The handsome descriptive book will be sent free on application to S. L. Allen & Co., 1107 Market street, Phila.

#### A Change of Name.

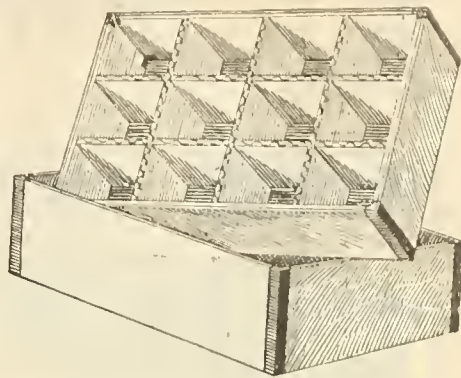
The large and well known poultry plant at Plainfield, New Jersey, operated since 1888 by Mr. S. B. Corby, has recently changed its name from Corby's Poultry Farm to Plainfield Poultry Farm Co., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The new company's business, however, will continue to be under the able management of Mr. Corby, assisted by Mr. Geo. F. Seboonmaker, secretary and treasurer of the company, who is a son of Mr. J. S. Schoonmaker, one of Plainfield's most prominent residents.

Mr. Corby writes us that the large demand last year for his strain of S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, and Pekin Ducks, necessitated additional assistance both in a labor and financial sense, in order to be ready for the late winter and spring trade, which accounts for the forming of a stock company, and now hopes to be able to fill all orders promptly.

You will note by their advertisement on back cover of *FARM-POULTRY* that visitors are always welcome at the farm. Plainfield is located on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, twenty-three miles from New York city, and the farm three and one-half miles from Plainfield in Washington valley. The farm consists of one hundred and thirty acres of rolling land, the fowls being confined to one portion and the ducks the other.

Among their recent improvements are the following: breeding house for ducks, having capacity for five hundred breeders, with two hundred foot runs leading from house into large pond of spring water; brooder house for ducklings, with fifteen hundred capacity; brooder house for chicks, with two thousand capacity, both being heated by a Royal hot water heater; incubator cellar containing twenty 360-egg Cyphers machines. Laying houses accommodate about six hundred of the best specimens of fowls that money combined with Mr. Corby's efforts have been able to produce. The main laying house is two hundred and forty feet long, scratching shed plan, with four feet alley in rear. In front of this house are runs 20 x 100 ft., which the fowls enjoy in good weather. Feed house has a bin capacity for about two ear loads of grain, mixing and cooking room, egg and packing room, sleeping rooms for help, feather drying loft, and general storage. Water is supplied to this building as well as the main laying and brooder houses by a large windmill having storage tank containing ten thousand gallons of water. A number of horses and cows are used on the farm in the interests of the poultry.

For the benefit of our lady readers would say that one of the main stays on this large and most modern farm is Mrs. Corby, wife of the manager, she devoting much of her time to the supervision of proper feeding of the young stock, a pleasure to her, only exceeded by the driving of her celebrated trotting horse, Falcon. The foregoing is one more living example of what work and perseverance can accomplish in a few years, and Mr. Corby offers to give the benefit of his experience to any and all beginners to the best of his ability by correspondence, but requests those who write him to enclose stamp for reply. In 1888 Mr. Corby's stock of poultry consisted of ten "fowls;" in 1898 the same farm represents in lands, stock and buildings, about \$25,000. If you want good stock or eggs write or visit the Plainfield Poultry Farm Co., Plainfield, N. J.



## SAFETY EGG BOX

For Shipping Eggs for Hatching.

For 12 Eggs, \$1.00 per doz. Boxes  
For 15 Eggs, 1.20 " "  
For 40 Eggs, 2.50 " "

W. P. HOLLIDAY,

Box Mfr. DETROIT, MICH.

## PEEP-O'-DAY INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



#### Poultry Specialties.

Our Incubator has stood the test beside the best makes on the market, and always come out ahead, giving entire satisfaction to the beginner as well as to those acquainted with artificial incubation. Our Brooders are more extensively used than any, and hundreds of chickens and geese are raised in the Peeper-Day at the state experiment stations with the most satisfactory results. We sell the plans and specifications, and give the right to construct our brooders when metallic parts are bought of us. This saves on transportation charges.

#### Improved Brooder Stove for 1898.



Brooder Stove.

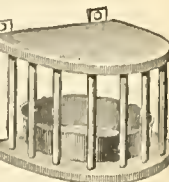
It now has a very large water pan, and a wider chimney, giving perfect draught, and preventing any trouble with smoking. This stove is made of brass, and will never wear out. It holds oil to run from 36 to 48 hours, and is safe to use anywhere. It is 7½ inches high, 8 inches in diameter, and uses a 1½ inch wick. It is the out-put of several years of experimenting which we have had exceptionally good opportunities to do, something no other manufacturer has had. Price \$1.75 each. Discount on quantity. We also have an oil heater especially adapted to heat a poultry house, which is arranged with two burners to give more or less heat as required. It is perfectly safe, and gives a great deal of heat for the oil used. This heater will fill a long felt want for those wishing to prevent combs of birds from freezing. It is run with little expense and almost no trouble. Cut and description in catalogue.

We have sold hundreds of these cage fountains, because they do not break by freezing, are quickly filled and cleaned. They are extremely durable, the dish being made of galvanized iron, holds 32 qts., and can be hung anywhere, keeping the water clean. They are shipped in parts, making a small package. Price 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen. The editor of this paper uses and endorses our goods.

Our 1898 catalogue gives full description of these goods and many other specialties. Sent free.

FRED G. ORR & CO., 5 Commercial Wharf, are our Boston Agents, and carry a full line of our goods.

E. F. HODGSON, Dover, Mass.



Cage Fountain.

## THE POULTRY PRODUCT

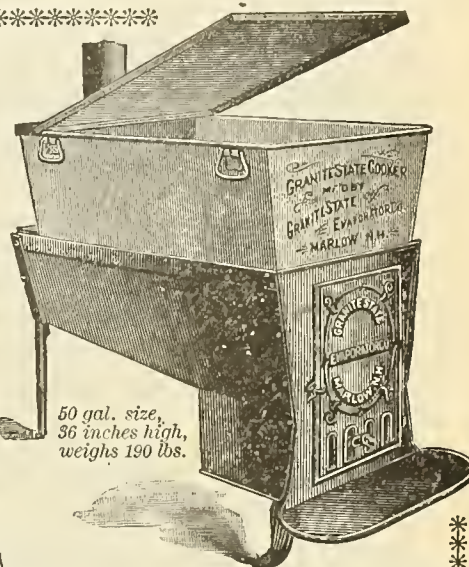
of this country is annually worth over \$300,000,000. Over one hundred million bushels of grain are consumed to produce this enormous sum of money. Every bushel of this grain can be doubled in food value by the intelligent use of a

## GRANITE STATE FEED COOKER AND HEATER

Cook the corn meal and double its feeding value; cook the skim milk; cook the small potatoes; cook the clover hay and chop it fine; cook all the food that goes to the poultry and feed it warm, especially in cold weather, and the egg production will double in quantity. Send for circulars containing full description and testimonials. Made in 7 sizes: 25 gallon, \$12; 50 gallon, \$17; 100 gallon, \$24. Sold on installments if desired.

We publish a book, "Cooking Food for Stock," which we will send free if you mention this publication when you write.

GRANITE STATE EVAPORATOR CO.,  
601 Temple Court, New York City, or  
JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, N. E. Agents,  
47-54 No. Market St., Boston, Mass.



50 gal. size,  
36 inches high,  
weighs 190 lbs.

Guaranteed just as represented in the illustration or money will be refunded. Hundreds sold. No complaints.

Fairfax, Iowa, June 14th, 1897.  
GRANITE STATE EVAPORATOR CO.  
Gentlemen:—The Granite State Feed Cooker I ordered of you last Fall arrived in good shape and I used it during the Winter in cooking feed for fifteen hogs, also for poultry. I consider that it has already more than reimbursed me for the outlay, as I was enabled to get my hogs in condition and sold a month or six (6) weeks earlier than I otherwise would, thereby saving a large amount of labor and food. The egg product from my poultry was largely increased, and I consider the cost of the Cooker a good investment.  
Yours truly, R. W. GUNNISON.

## AGAIN THE LAURELS FALL



#### TO GEO. M. LEFFEL'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

At Columbus, Ohio, State Fair, 1897, my strain won 1st and 2d cock; 1st and 2d hen; 1st cockerel; 2d pullet; 1st breeding pen; F. J. Marshall, Middletown, Ohio, judge. At Springfield, Ohio, August 30-Sept. 3, 1897, all 1sts and 2ds in all classes. At Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 22 to 29, 1896, scored by J. Y. Bicknell, I won 1st cock; tied 1st cockerel out weight, 2d and 3d hen; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet—75 competing; 1st and 3d pen. I won 150 per cent as many as all competitors. Silver Cup for ten highest scoring Rocks, none to score less than 92. At Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 30 to Jan. 4, 1897, won 1st on cock; 1st and 2d cockerel; 1st and 2d hen; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet; 1st, 2d and 3d breeding pen; Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio, judge. At Dayton, Ohio, December, 1894, 1st cockerel, scored 95. Highest score ever given by L. K. Felch to cockerel in all his life. Tied second cockerel, score 93; pullet, 2d, 93; 1st breeding pen; 1st special pen, scored 1867-8; 1st sweepstake male, 95, L. K. Felch, judge. I have won more prizes than any one breeder for number of times exhibited in past five years. Pullet, at Columbus, 95-94, scored by H. A. Bridge. The best B. P. Rock in the five northwestern states was hatched from eggs bought from my yards by H. L. Merrill, Hutchinson, Minn. I never had such a choice lot of well matured chicks on my farm as this year, and can furnish patrons with sure winners for the early fall shows. I have a fine stock of breeding birds at moderate prices. It is good judgment to buy the best. Send for illustrated catalogue showing scores and names of judges. Mention this paper.

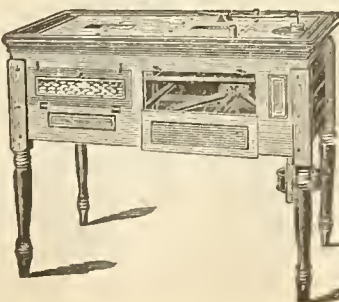
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Blairsville, Penn.  
Poultry & Farm Supply Co., Boston, Mass., Sole New England Agents.

## Fowl Hits.

Customer: "I should like to look at a fat goose." Shop boy: "If you'll wait a minute, missus will be here directly."—*Exchange*.

There may be no "lightning calculators" among the feathered tribe, but we see it stated that the ducks multiply very rapidly.—*Exchange*.

Guest (to landlord): "Are you sure, landlord, that this is a spring chicken?"

Landlord: "Yes, sir. That chicken is from my own farm; it was born in March."

Guest: "Oh, that explains it. March is a tough month."—*Exchange*.

A dude, who was visiting friends in the country, complained of the eggs. "They seem," said he, "lacking in flavaw, compared with our city eggs; they are rathaw insipid, aw!"—*Exchange*.

The criminal assured the judge that it was his "fast offense, sub." "Then," said the judge, "how did you manage so cleverly to get the chickens without disturbing the dog in the yard?" Sam, flattered by the remarks of the court, answered: "Dat comes from practice, boss."—*Exchange*.

"Arter ye've ate that mince pie an' them hard biled eggs," asked the generous woman, "will ye carry in some wood for me?"

"Certainly, madam," gratefully replied the tramp; "that is," he added, "if I live."—*Exchange*.

The unblushing assurance that leads a hen of twenty summers to enter market as a spring chicken, compels the belief that nothing but the inexorable difficulties attending the exploit prevents her from appearing in the guise of a fresh laid egg.—*Exchange*.

A few days ago a youthful Zulu of about twelve summers, named Pea Blossom, was convicted in a Galveston (Tex.) court, of stealing chickens, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail. "He is rather young to steal, I should suppose," remarked a bystander to Uncle Mose. "No, sah, he is not too young to steal chickens, but he is cotched a little earlier den the rest ob' em, dat's all."—*Exchange*.

Scene at a fashionable restaurant. Guest (holding his nose with one hand, and motioning for the waiter with the other):

"Look here, waiter! How can you expect me to eat this bird? 'Tis enough to knock a man over!"

Waiter: "You're a lucky man, you are. See that man in the corner there! He is eating the same as yours, only his'n smells ten times worse than yours. You're in luck, that's all."—*Exchange*.

Brown.—Have you read this article upon "How to tell a bad egg?"

Jones.—No, but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gently.—*Exchange*.

Jim Webster was up as a witness yesterday. He was present when a quarrel broke out in front of the court house a few days previous. The judge said:

"Turn to the jury, Mr. Witness, and tell what you know about the fight. You must always address the jury."

"All right, judge," said Jim, turning to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, Deacon Gabe Snodgrass was passin' along by de court, where dar was a crowd ob nigger loafers, and one of dem said sumfin' about peaches and spring chickens. Deacon Snodgrass turned and said," continued Jim, looking straight at the jury, "he said you am de most miserable crowd ob loafers eber I laid eyes on; you ain't fit for nuffin' but loaf around de Austin court house and be put on de jury to draw a dollar and a half a day, widout workin' for it!"

"Your honor," said the foreman, rising, "are we to be insulted with impunity?"

"I was only tellin' what Deacon Snodgrass said to them nigger loafers in front of de court house," said Jim.

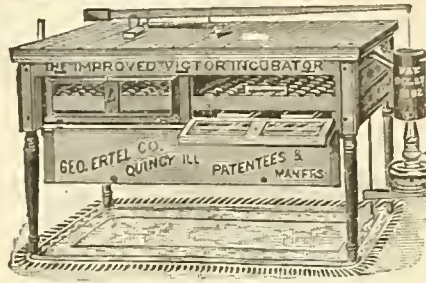
The jury found Deacon Snodgrass guilty without leaving their seats.—*Texas Siftings*.

## S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.

Winners at New York and Boston, 1896-'97; large vigorous extra layers. At Amesbury, Dec. 1st, 1897, 1 won 1st cock, score 95; and first exhibition pen. Stock for sale bred from the above winners. Also White African Owls and Blue Wing Turbills. Winners at Boston, Worcester and Brockton. \$2 and \$3 pair. Stamp for circular.

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## HATCH CHICKENS BY THE HUNDRED WITH THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR



Address GEO. ETEL CO., Patentee & Mfr., QUINCY, ILL., U. S. A. Established 1867.

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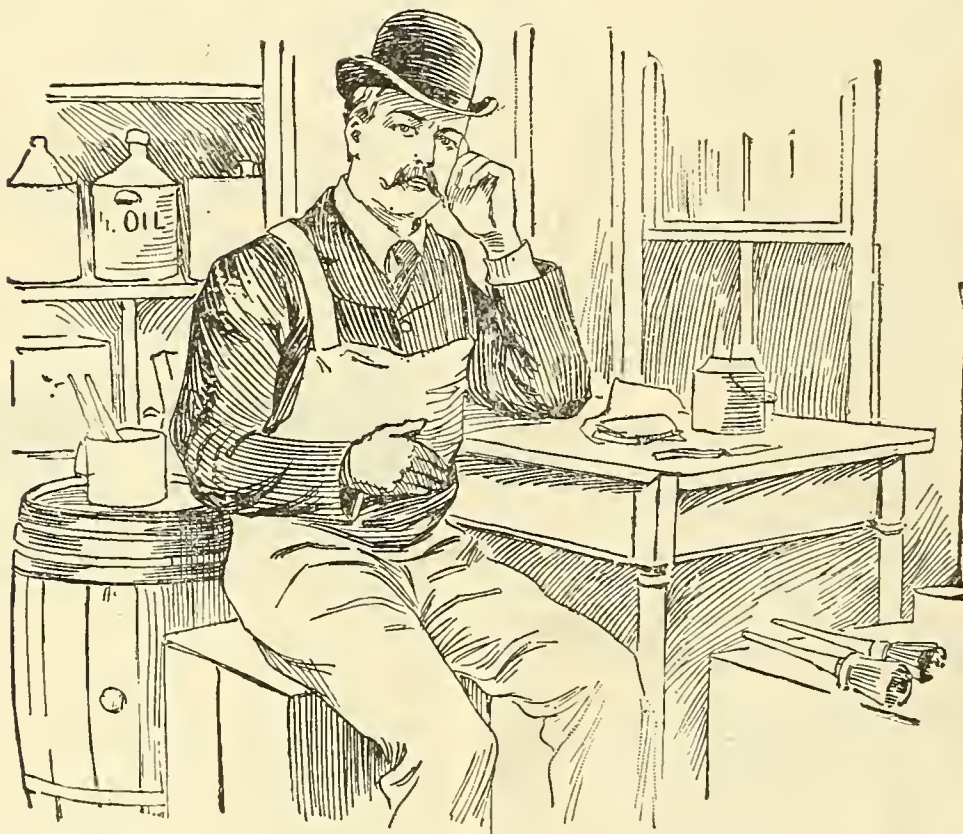
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PULLETS \$2. COCKERELS \$2-\$5.

Eggs in season.

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People who bloat up and feel distressed after eating will read with interest the experience of a painter whose shop is in Machias, Me. Just how this painter was cured of those ailments is told in the subjoined letter which he himself wrote: "For years I have had trouble with my stomach. I suppose I brought it on by eating irregularly and too fast; but then, after stopping that, the trouble still hung on, and I should have it now but for Ripans Tabules. They fixed me up all right. I used to bloat up and feel distressed after each meal. Then I would be giddy, and my head felt dull and large, and I suppose it was the gas that caused it by fermentation. I could eat only a few things, and not very much of them. But the trouble is all gone now, and I am feeling first-rate. Ripans Tabules will knock indigestion all to pieces. The first time I saw the Tabules, a traveling man at Clare's Hotel gave me two to try."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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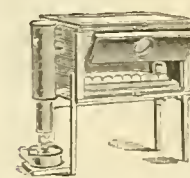
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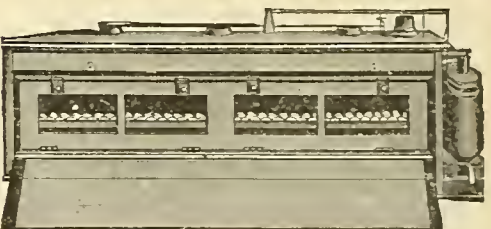
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